FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON 34TH CEMA SESSION IN PRAGUE

Delegations Listed

AU191515 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 80 pp 1,2

["PV"-signed report on the opening day of the 34th CEMA session in Prague: "Source of Stability and Security"]

[Excerpt] The deliberations of the 34th CEMA session in Prague are attended by the following delegations:

A delegation of the USSR led by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Its members are Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; Konstantin Katushev and Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Vasiliy Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance; Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; Viktor Maltsev, first USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs and Yakov Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

A delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Its members are Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Khristo Petkov, permanent secretary of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation attached to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Radko Draganov, deputy permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to CEMA.

A delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. Its members are Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the National Planning Office; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic in CEMA; Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic and Sandor Meizel, deputy permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to CEMA.

A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] led by Pham Van Dong, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] and SRV premier. Its members are Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier and permanent representative of the SRV in CEMA; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, vice premier of the SRV and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the VCP Central Committee and minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Hoang Quoc Dung, deputy director of the premier's office; Nguyen Xuan Trang, deputy permanent representative of the SRV to CEMA and Nguyen Tien Thong, SRV ambassador to the CSSR.

A delegation of the GDR led by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Its members are Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent GDR representative in CEMA; Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade; Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and first GDR minister of foreign affairs; Karl Gruenheit, state secretary of the State Planning Commission; Horst Tschanter, head of an SED Central Committee department; Sigfried Moeke, head of the CEMA department attached to the Council of Ministers; Karl-Heinz Schroeder, deputy permanent representative of the GDR to CEMA and Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to the CSSR.

A delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Its members are Lionel Soto Prieto, secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Ricardo Cabrizas, minister of foreign trade; Miguel Castilio, deputy permanent representative of Cuba to CEMA; Wilfredo Torres Yribar, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences; Rogelio Montenegro, secretary for CEMA affairs; Miguel Figueras, representative of the Central Planning Board; Jose Menendez de la Fuente, deputy minister of foreign trade; Luis Carrasco, representative of the National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology and Pedro Luis Torres, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR.

A delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] led by Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Its members are Damdingiyn Gombojab, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the MPR in CEMA; Dumaagiyn Sodonom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Yondongiyn Ochir, MPR minister of foreign trade; Jambalyn Bandzar, deputy MPR minister of foreign affairs; Dembrelyn Zhugder, first deputy chairman of the CEMA commission attached to the Council of Ministers and Tsedevsurengiyn Davadorj, deputy permanent representative of the MPR to CEMA.

A delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Its members are Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Committee; Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic to CEMA; Jozef Dinkowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, minister of transportation; Henryk Konopacki, deputy permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic to CEMA; Marian Dmochowski, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic and Jan Metrega, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR.

A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Its members are Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to CEMA; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; [paragraph continues]

Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Stan Magureanu, secretary of the Council of Ministers; Stefan Stancu, vice chairman of the government Commission for Economic and Technical Collaboration and Cooperation; Georghe Stoica, deputy permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to CEMA and Iulian Tudosie, deputy minister of transportation and telecommunication.

A delegation of the CSSR led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier. Its members are Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy CSSR premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy CSSR premier, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee and permanent CSSR representative to CEMA; Josef Simon, deputy CSSR premier; Vladimir Micka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance; Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister of technological and investment promotion; Herbert Durkovic, deputy permanent representative of the CSSR to CEMA and Jiri Kopecky, secretary of the Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

A delegation of the SFRY led by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. Its members are Slobodan Grigorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent rerpesentative of the SFRY in CEMA; Josip Kulic, head of the SFRY Permanent Commission to CEMA; Miodrag Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs and Srecko Djukic, the delegation's secretary.

Also present are a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Lopo do Nascimento, minister of foreign trade;

A delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning;

A delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning and industry [title as published];

A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Khambou Soumisai, minister-chairman of the Committee for Organization, Labor and Wages;

A delegation of socialist Ethiopia led by Tekola Dejene, first deputy general secretary of the national revolutionary development campaign and the Supreme Planning Council;

And a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Bureau of the FRELIMO Central Committee and secretary for economic affairs. These delegations are attending the 34th CEMA session as observers and guests.

Rohlicek Opening Remarks 17 June

LD171342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] After Premier Lubomir Strougal's opening speech, the working part of today's CEMA session began. Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechslovakia's permanent representative in CEMA, who is also current chairman of the council's Executive Council, delivered a report on the document summing up the activity of the CEMA Executive Committee since the last session.

He assessed the results achieved, results that are characterized by the 19 percent growth of the national income of the CEMA countries in the last 5-year period, while agricultural output rose by 9 percent and industrial output by 23 percent. The most important measures of the agreed-upon plan for multilateral integration are approaching accomplishment. A whole series of projects of great international importance have been put into operation. Cooperation within various branches is developing successfully, and scientific and technological cooperation is being expanded in depth. The coordination of 5-year plans of development of individual states, that is up to 1985, and in the most important economic branches for an even longer period, has now reached its final stage.

The main attention of the council's bodies, as the chairman of the Executive Committee stressed, was focused during the past period in particular on the realization of the long-term target programs for cooperation, especially in the power sector and the extraction of raw materials. For this purpose a total of 84 agreements have been concluded.

More on Rohlicek Remarks

LD171511 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Report on Rudolf Rohlicek's address to the 17 June CEMA session in Prague on the document summing up the CEMA Executive Committee's activity since the last session]

[Excerpt] Last year the national income of the CEMA member countries rose by 2.5 percent and the industrial output by 3.7 percent.

The CEMA Executive Committee devoted a great deal of its attention to the questions of the development and intensification of international specialization and cooperation in production as the most important factor in expanding cooperation and raising its effectiveness. After carrying out a detailed analysis of the state of the operations, it adopted specific proposals in which it envisages the establishment of comprehensive links between scientific and technological cooperation, normalization, unification and the specialization of production as well as the expansion and intensification of specialization and cooperation in the production of assemblies, components, parts and also the improvement of economic conditions for specialization and cooperation.

The development of scientific and technological cooperation continued in line with the comprehensive program and the measures entailed in the long-term target programs for cooperation. Principal directions of scientific and technological cooperation among the CEMA member countries up to 1990 have been worked out.

At the close of his speech, Comrade Rohlicek stressed that the development of foreign economic relations among the CEMA member countries has continued. Last year alone their foreign trade turnover rose in comparison with the previous year by 12 percent, and reached R196 billion, and the mutual exchange of goods rose by 7.7 percent and amounted to approximately R11 billion.

Economic, scientific and technological relations among the CEMA member countries and the developing countries have been progressing, and contacts and talks with the EEC have continued.

Pham Van Dong 17 June Speech

BK181400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Jun 80

["Text" of 17 June speech by SRV Premier Pham Van Dong at the 34th CEMA meeting in Prague--read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Chairman Strougal, respected head delegates of member countries, distinguished guests, dear comrades and friends:

The SRV delegation is very happy to be attending this 34th CEMA conference being held in Prague, the beautiful and ancient capital of the CSSR, at a time when the Czechoslovak people have just enthusiastically celebrated their 35th national liberation anniversary.

On this occasion, I wish the talented and courageous Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the glorious Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by beloved and venerated Comrade Gustav Husak, new and greater victories in building a developed socialist society. I also sincerely thank Comrade Strougal and the other Czechoslovak comrade leaders for giving the Vietnamese delegation a hearty welcome. I cordially extend my heartfelt feelings and warm greetings to all head delegates, the delegations of member countries and distinguished guests who are participating in this conference of our CEMA.

Dear comrades and friends, at a time when the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their collusion with the Beijing reactionaries to intensively oppose the world revolutionary forces, cause a tense situation in the world, sabotage the trend of peace and gravely threaten the peace and security of various nations, our conference is all the more significant. The conference recapitulates the peaceful labor achievements of our peoples, manifests the determination of all member countries to bring about a new and brilliant advance in solidarity, unity and close relations of all-round cooperation in order to intensify economic potentials, improve the people's livelihood and accelerate the struggle for peace and friendship among nations.

The contrasting image I have drawn clearly expounds the socialist love of peace and the superiority of the socialist regime, whose highest objective is to serve mankind and to support the peaceful life of all peoples on our planet. We are optimistic and hopeful, looking to the future. The socialist system has increasingly demonstrated its vigor, vitality and stability. It has constantly developed its role of being a decisive factor in the development of human society, and a mainstay for the peoples of all countries to advance toward winning new and great victories in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam fully support the clear-sighted line of the CPSU and the Soviet state which is aimed--as several times asserted by Comrade Brezhnev--at protecting world peace and dealing appropriate counterblows at the plots and acts of the imperialist and reactionary forces.

The Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam highly appraise the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Its correct stand and important initiatives reflect the great responsibility of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for the destiny of mankind, and have strongly mobilized people in Europe and the world to intensify the struggle for peace and to ward off the danger of war.

Dear comrades and friends, in the dangerous and difficult yet glorious course of national construction, the Vietnamese people are facing huge difficulties and serious ordeals.

At a time when the consequences of 30 years of war and U.S. neocolonialism had not been overcome, the Beijing reactionaries waged a new war. They are brazenly threatening the Vietnamese people's independence and peaceful construction in an attempt to weaken and subdue us.

Faced with such a situation, the Vietnamese people have further upheld their iron determination to successfully build socialism and firmly defend their sacred socialist fatherland. That Vietnam officially joined CEMA 2 years ago and has participated in CEMA's activities. This conference proves that the Vietnamese people have no more earnest desire and profound aspiration than to build peace and bring about a plentiful and happy life for themselves, just as beloved and venerated President Ho Chi Minh always wished. This genuine peace based on national independence.

In their struggle to defend the fatherland's independence and freedom and to build socialism, the Vietnamese people have always received wholehearted support and huge, valuable and effective assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The recent assignment by the Executive Committee of various CEMA organizations to cooperate with our Vietnamese delegation in studying and preparing special measures to accelerate the development and increase the effectiveness of the Vietnamese economy, constitutes a concrete manifestation of this noble feeling.

On this occasion, I would like to convey to you, comrades our sincere and profound gratitude.

We are resolved to make the most effective use of the aid given by the fraternal CEMA countries so as to build Vietnam into a socialist country with a modern agro-industrial economy, advanced culture and science and technology, strong national defense and a civilized and happy life.

Dear comrades and friends, over the past years, together with the Vietnamese people, the Lao and Kampuchean peoples have achieved victories of historic significance, defeating the dark schemes of the imperialist and reactionary forces and contributing to expanding the frontline of national independence and socialism in this important region of the world. The enormous and generous aid given by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and the militant solidarity and wholehearted assistance of Vietnam as well as international support and aid, are importand factors contributing to the victories of the Lao and Kampuchean peoples.

Dear comrades and friends, working selflessly under the leadership of their communist and workers parties, the peoples of the CEMA countries have scored new and great achievements in implementing various economic and social development programs, and are continuing to advance to conquer new heights in building socialism and communism.

The achievements and strength of the socialist community are closely bound to the role of CEMA, an organization for the international economic cooperation of the socialist countries, whose 30th founding anniversary was celebrated by us in the past year. Following the essential objective laws of history, since its founding CEMA has grown incessantly, has won more and more new members from all parts of the world, and has become the most powerful and most dynamic economic force. It has ceaselessly developed its role as a model new-style economic cooperation organization of the independent and sovereign socialist countries bound together by common ideals and objectives, and uniting with and assisting one another in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism.

On the basis of the achievements already recorded, we, the CEMA countries, are determined to increase the effectiveness of economic and scientific and technical cooperation, and to urgently apply various measures in preparation for beginning to successfully implement the long-term cooperation programs aimed at specific objectives already agreed upon.

By engaging in deeper specialization and cooperation in production, we will push forward the process of socialist economic integration and create favorable conditions for strong, steady and effective economic developement, and for improving the people's living standards, thereby contributing to increasing the strength of the socialist community and serving ever more effectively the cause of peace and friendship among the nations of the world.

In this spirit, the SRV delegation agrees with the report on CEMA activities in the recent past presented by Comrade Rohlicek, chairman of the Executive Committee. Realizing the wishes and aspirations of the peoples of our countries, we are resolved to successfully fulfill the important tasks and targets already laid down, to strive for new and greater successes and to further increase the superiority and might of CEMA and the world socialist system

We wish the session fine success. Thank you comrades and friends.

Stoph 17 June Address

AU191020 East Berlin in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 80 p 6

[Apparent text of address given by Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo Member, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, head of the GDR delegation to the Prague CEMA meeting, on 17 June in Prague--"Cooperation in CEMA Strengthens the Authority of Socialism"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chairman, esteemed comrades, allow me to convey the most cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, and of the GDR Council of Ministers to all participants in the 34th CEMA meeting. Our special greetings and gratitude go to the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government for the hospitality extended to us.

Esteemed comrades, the 34th CEMA meeting is taking place immediatly after the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. At that meeting important initiatives were taken which have received a world-wide response.

The proposals submitted by the states of the Warsaw Pact pointed out to the whole world the alternative to the confrontation course pursued by the U.S. administration and the aggressive circles of imperialism in the NATO states. It becomes increaingly apparent that the causes for the aggravation of the international situation are to be found in the strivings of reactionary imperialist circles to redirect world events through the arms race and direct violation of the Helsinki Final Act.

The GDR party and state leadership highly values the consistent peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, and the indefatigable statesmanship of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the interest of world peace.

In the GDR, the 35th anniversary of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism grew into a convincing manifestation of the inviolable fraternal friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. In his speech to the SED Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, party general secreatry, praised the historic liberation feat of the Soviet Union which, by its victory over Hitlerite fascism, ushered in the longest period of peace in Europe in our century.

The GDR will continue to contribute to the implementation of the joint foreign policy course of the participants of the Warsaw Pact by further deepening political, economic and military cooperation with the fraternal socialist states.

In view of the aggravation of the international situation and the policy of embargoes staged by U.S. imperialism, we advocate an even more intensive use of the possibilities of cooperation within CEMA in implementation of the long-term target programs, in order to contribute to the comprehensive strengthening of positions of the CEMA states in the international class conflict.

Esteemed comrades, our special sympathy and support goes to the heroic Cuban people in their struggle to secure and extend their revolutionary achievements, and against the direct military threats of U.S. imperialism. The treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba signed a few days ago in Havana, as a result of the visit by a party and state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, ushers in a new stage of comprehensive relations between our two countries.

We support in solidarity the efforts of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea against the aggressive threats of the Beijing leadership and their hegemonistic policy. Our cordial greetings go to the representatives of friendly countries, the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the PDRY, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique and socialist Ethiopia, who are participating in the 34th CEMA meeting. The people of our country follow with sympathy the revolutionary development in your countries. Solidarity and cooperation with your peoples, who are struggling for their full independence and social progress, have become a matter very close to the hearts of our working people.

The GDR supports the determined steps by the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to consolidate the achievements of the April 1978 revolution, and is firmly standing on the side of the Afghan people in this difficult situation.

The GDR'S determination to continue to grant solidarity support and extend economic, scientific and technical cooperation on a long-term basis is expressed in the treaties on friendship and cooperation concluded with a number of Arab and African states during the journies of Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

The stipulations agreed upon by the GDR and these countries from an important basis for long-term cooperation in the fields of industry, mining, geology, agriculture and transportation. We also note that direct contacts between ministries and bodies of economic management are becoming closer.

We pay special attention to the training of national cadres and experts who give their support abroad. The work of the friendship brigades of our socialist youth association, the FDJ, has stood its test. In the interest of increasing the efficiency of economic cooperation among the CEMA countries and the friendly countries of Africa and Asia, we welcome the proposals for the coordination of important measures within the framework of CEMA. A case in point is the joint sending of veterinary specialists of our countries to Angola.

We see in the participation of the representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the PDRY, the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique and socialist Ethiopia a further symbol of the strengthening of relations among our counties and with CEMA.

Esteemed comrades, the SED Central Committee has decided to convene the 10th party congress in April 1981. The preparation of this significant event is marked by the mass struggle and broad initiatives of the people for all-round strengthening of our socialist fatherland, for a marked boost to our economic performance.

In all fields of social life, the working people act in accordance with the slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress, Everything for the People's Well-Being!"

In view of the aggravating class contest between socialism and imperialism, and the changed conditions resulting from it, it is necessary to boost the growth of our economic performance over and beyond the degree that has been usual to date. At present we are engaged in laying the foundations for a further dynamic development of our national economy for the years 1981-83.

Proceeding from our real economic possibilities, including participation in the international socialist division of labor, we stipulate the quantitative and qualitative annual rates of growth envisaged for the period 1981-85 which enable us to secure the things we have achieved so far, and to further and gradually raise the material and cultural standard of living of the people.

Esteemed comrades, at a time of aggravating economic, social and political contradictions in the capitalist world, the advantages of pursuing the international socialist division of labor according to plan becomes more apparent.

We have a common strategy in the long-term target programs in important fields of economic cooperation. Its realization is and remains an essential prerequisite for the further successful socialist and communist building in our countries. The GDR is making great efforts to continue to implement them by a system of bilateral and multilateral agreements and accords.

The results achieved in the 1981-85 plan coordination with the USSR and other CEMA countries constitute a significant contribution to safeguarding further continuous economic growth. At the same time, they have created favorable conditions for the elaboration of the 5-year plans in our country.

We see the 1981-85 5-year plan coordination with the Soviet Union as an important step towards implementation of the long-term specialization program drawn up as a result of the agreement between Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General secretary, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, signed in Berlin on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Mutual goods shipments worth R48 billion at 1979 prices were agreed upon between the GDR and the USSR for the 1981-85 period. This represents an increase in the goods turnover of about 30 percent as against the present 5-year period.

Alongside the agreement with the USSR, agreements on the plan coordination for the 1981-85 period were also signed with the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The completion of plan coordination with other countries is immnent.

A further extension of economic relations with the Republic of Cuba, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Mongolian People's Republic is envisaged for the 1981-85 period. In this, the GDR is insistently guided, as it always has been, by the principles of cooperation and support stipulated in the CEMA comprehensive program. This finds concrete expression in the documents on plan coordination. The bilateral agreements reached are first and foremost directed at implementing the programs of cooperation with these countries that have been coordinated within CEMA. The cooperation of our countries within CEMA makes a considerable contribution to strengthening the economic potential of the CEMA community, and further increasing the authority of the socialist community of states in the world.

The progressive intertwining of the national economies more and more deeply influences the development of each one of our countries. This requires that we continue in future to tackle the tasks of socialist economic integration with a great sense of responsibility, in order to achieve the highest efficiency and quality. We approve the document presented by the Executive Committee and thank the chairman of the Executive Committee, Comrade Rohlicek, for his supplementary explanations.

Cuban Delegate's 17 June Speech

FL181048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The United States is increasing its economic aggressions against socialist and developing countries, Cuba has charged at the 34th session of CEMA, meeting in Prague, Czechoslovakia, since Monday. The head of the Cuban delegation, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, said that along with economic pressures on Iran and the suspension of grain sales to the Soviet Union, there are the subtle Yankee maneuvers at internatioanl centers of finance aimed at reducing the flow of resources to socialist and underdeveloped nations. Rodriguez, who is also a member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, said that the Yankee policy of economic aggression persists against Cuba, which it tried to strangle since birth just as it tried to kill the Bolshevist revolution at its onset. Although some Western powers try to keep international dialog open and economics at the world level, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said in Prague, the current situation shows the aggressiveness of some ruling circles in the United States.

The Cuban leader said that despite all these obstacles, the national economies of the CEMA countries have recorded continued progress, which contrasts with the recession and crisis--made worse now--which the capitalist world is experiencing.

More on Cuban Delegate

FL181846 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The 34th CEMA meeting opened yesterday in Prague. Cuban Communist Party Politbruo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez made a speech in yesterday's session. We will now present a portion of his speech which was recieved today via satelliite transmission:

[Begin Rodriguez recording] We wish to greet the chiefs of government and heads of delegations attending this meeting, and extend greeting to the delegations from Angola, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Laos, Mozambique and Yemen, which share with us the activities of the 34th CEMA meeting. We are meeting at a time when the international situation is certainly tense. The international community is experiencing a grave deterioration in the process of detente. It is not just the postponement of the SALT agreements, but the return, on the part of the U.S. Government and President Carter, to an aggressive policy in which the language of the cold war is once again being used.

The attempt to deploy 572 ballistic missiles on European territory, aimed at the USSR, the order to fill the Indian Ocean with North American men-of-war and aircraft carriers under the pretext of known events in Iran and Afghanistan while President Carter arrogates the right to use force and sends his helicopters and aircraft in an alleged rescue mission to Iranian territory, and the insistence to impose on the Middle East debased solutions which ignore the rights of the Palestinian people, clearly demonstrate imperialism's policy of force which has darkened the international scene.

Cuba has never stopped experiencing--not even when detente began to expand--the rigor of the North American blockade and hostility, and is now also enduring, like all the countries in the Caribbean, the predominant and brutal menace of North American imperialism. North American imperialism threatens to intervene in El Salvador to impede there the victory of the democratic and progressive forces, proclaims the right to take its armies of military occupation to any country in America, places Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua under the threat of an attack, and develops in the area ostentatious military maneuvers, slightly reduced in size as a result of the protests of Caribbean countries. [end recording]

Lazar 18 June Speech

LD191412 Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 18, (MTI)--At the Wednesday plenary session of the CMEA, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, leader of the Hungarian delegation, once again delivered a contribution. In connection with the speeches of Nikolay Baybakov and Rudolf Rohlicek he announced that the Hungarian delegation basically agrees with the resolution plan. Gyorgy Lazar then pointed out:

"We know that the further development of socialist economic integration is an indispensable condition of reaching our aims. In other words: The possible development pace of Hungarian economy--besides our own internal endeavours--(?depends) in a decisive way on how we are able to increase our foreign trade traffic with the CMEA countries in the coming years, to what degree we are successful in further deepening production cooperation, cooperation and specialization."

The leader of the Hungarian delegation evaluated the results of harmonizing the plans for the period 1981-1985, then emphasized:

"We greet the recommendation of the session's resolution plan according to which greater attention has to be turned to harmonizing the technical and development policy of certain branches. In our opinion, too, increasing the effectiveness of our economies desires that we draw into the mutual goods traffic new products which represent ever higher technical standard. In this field we can show certain results, but we can by no means be satisfied with these.

"From the point of view of Hungarian economy, we continue to consider fundamental and highly evaluate the fact that a significant share of our energy carrier and raw material needs, as well as our needs for machines and installations of a modern technical standard, can be met in the framework of cooperation carried out with the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries. To the other CMEA countries we, too, turn a significant share of our investments for the continuous development of our domestic energy basis. Parallel to this, in proportion with our possibilities, we participate in the investments of our community to be established with common force. We attribute outstanding significance to the atomic-energetic development in the Soviet Union, and in connection with this to the further extension of the transmission line network which lays the foundation for the expansion of the energetic systems. Simultaneously with this we seek newer and newer solutions and envisage significant means for increasing austerity with energy and raw materials.

The chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers then stated: "The joint interest of more effective economy with raw materials and energy carriers demands in our opinion as well that we quicken the scientific-technical researches serving this aim and the utilization of the already known results through harmonized endeavours.

"We share the opinion that we lag behind significantly in this just as in the development of the machines and equipment necessary for the national utilization of energy and raw materials, as well as in organizing the production of these.

"I wish to specially draw attention to the reserves existing in agriculture and food industry which are today not duly exploited. We have to appreciate to a greater extent those cooperation possibilities which lie in the utilization of the experiences of the advanced production systems and complex technologies. For these same reasons, it also has to be assured that the economic interests in increasing the production and mutual deliveries of agricultural and food industry products be greater than at present.

Gyorgy Lazar mentioned the expansion of the processing industry's cooperation as a likewise fundamental question, then spoke with great emphasis of the fact that in the production of the productive spare parts and component units the energetic augmentation of cooperation is specially necessary.

"The tasks ahead of us make necessary that we continuously further develop the methods of our cooperation. From among these we consider the system of economic policy consultations, all those steps which are aimed at the coordination of our economic policy, and within this the coordination of our development policy in the various fields to be of outstanding significance.

"Coordination of the economic plans is also considered by us to be a question of primary importance. We particularly endorse that, in the framework of this work and founded on the accepted target programmes, the determining of cooperation possibilities and concluding agreements for this take place for a period longer than five years in the fields of determining significance from the point of view of economic development. This--according to experiences--is an essential stabilizing element of the economic development of the CMEA member states, thus of our development as well. It is because of this that we consider the long-range Hungarian-Soviet production specialization and cooperation programme, which was worked out on the basis of our parties' guidance and signed recently, to be of outstanding importance", emphasized the Hungarian prime minister.

In the following Gyorgy Lazar spoke of the further development of establishing contract prices, stressing the importance of the fact that the world market prices--which are the starting points for the CMEA countries in determining the employed prices in their trade between each other--have to be purified from the effects of the disturbing factors which can be traced back to the speculations of capitalist monopolies. Furthermore he emphasized that the accounting and credit system of the CEMA member states has to be further developed in a complex way.

In the following he stated: "The tasks to be solved in the present stage of the CEMA countries' economic development and the world political, as well as the world economic situation which has developed, equally imperatively demand the further strengthening of our community's unity, deepening the cooperation between our countries. The better taking into consideration of the requirements of each other, the more rapid raising of technical standard, increasing the efficiency of cooperation are all tasks of vital importance for us. This, naturally, cannot mean an isolation from economic cooperation with countries outside the CMEA in the future either. Similarly to the other CMEA countries, we also endeavour for maintaining and further developing mutually advantageous economic relations with all the countries of the world ready for this.

"It is my profound belief that if we make our cooperation even more effective, if we quicken our progress on the road of socialist economic integration, then this--in the future, just as in the past--will significantly contribute to the development of all the countries of our community, will properly serve the interests of our peoples, and at the same time will be an important factor in assisting the struggle for the cause of progress, peace and security", pointed out Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, in conclusion at the Wednesday session of the CMEA.

Ikonic's 18 June Speech

LD190334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--"Yugoslavia wants further continuing development of relations with the member countries and with CEMA on a multi-lateral basis, founded on the principles of equality, respect for national interests, sovereignty and mutual benefits, principles which have already been tested in practice and which represent the basis of the agreement between the SFRY Government and CEMA, on SFRY representatives' participation in the work of CEMA organs and to which my country also adheres in its cooperation with the rest of the world," Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said during the general debate at the 34th session of CEMA, which opened in Prague yesterday.

The head of the SFRY delegation went on to add that our country was striving to see these principles become universally accepted and respected. This has also guided the SFRY in its activity within the framework of nonaligned countries and in other international forums and organizations. "The fact that there is evidence in international economic relations of alarming trends, which manifest themselves in the form of deepening economic difficulties and in the absence of any essential progress in the settling of the acute problems of the developing countries, underlines even more strongly the justifiability of this kind of effort made by Yugoslavia," Ikonic stressed.

Expressing the hope that at its forthcoming special session the UN General Assembly would agree to global talks aimed at arriving at the fullest possible solutions to the acute problems of the world economy, Ikonic went on: "The efforts made and the demands voiced by us in this connection are an integral part of the efforts and demands of a vast part of mankind in the struggle for peace, security, peaceful coexistence, international cooperation based on cooperation [words indistinct] and more equitable international relations, and thus also for a new system of economic relations." He stressed that "the policy and movement of the nonaligned countries represent one of the most important forces involved in this process. By settling the problems which concern them directly, nonaligned countries contribute to the solving and realization of the broadest goals toward which the whole world is striving today."

The vice president of the Federal Executive Council expressed the conviction that--as he put it--CEMA countries will not fail to make a significant contribution in the forthcoming attempts to find solutions to unsolved world economic problems.

After stressing that the "SFRY attaches great and exceptional importance to cooperation with CEMA" which was illustrated by data on the exchange of goods and on the SFRY's participation in the work of 22 organs of CEMA, Ikonic spoke in favor of the elimination of certain negative phenomena, which had recently been manifesting themselves, primarily with regard to the SFRY's deficit in the exchange of goods.

In his speech, which was his contribution to the debate on the item of the agenda concerning the goals of economic development in the next 5-year period, Ikonic dwelt on the increasingly extensive cooperation with CEMA. He stressed machinery building, metallurgy, agriculture and some other areas as the most important ones. At the same time, Ikonic spoke in favor of perfecting the existing and finding new bilateral and multilateral forms of economic cooperation.

Proceeding from the socialist self-managing, socio-economic system as a whole, and from the fact that workers' organizations are emerging as the basic subjects, Ikonic said: "This practice has for years already been successfully realized also in our cooperation with CEMA. At the same time this shows that the ability to take into account the existence of specific characteristics concerning the position and development of individual socialist countries makes possible the attainment of good results," Ikonic said.

Todorov Speaks at Embassy

AU190953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 34th CEMA session in Prague, spoke last night to the members of the diplomatic mission at the Bulgarian Embassy in Prague.

Comrade Stanko Todorov briefed the participants in this meeting on the tasks that the BCP and the Bulgarian Government are coping with at present, and on the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 11th BCP Congress. Comrade Todorov also spoke on the present CEMA session proceedings. He stressed the full unanimity of views existing among members of the socialist community as regards the world political and economic situation. He also spoke on the necessity of further joining and strengthening efforts for the preservation of peace, and for the consolidation and intensification of socialist economic integration.

In his report, the leader of the Bulgarian Government also dwelt on the favorable state of Bulgarian-CSSR relations in all sectors. He stressed the resolve of the two countries to further develop and intensify these relations.

Verdet Confers With Delegates

AU191023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/6/1980--Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had an interview with Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

During the meeting, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed the wish to develop the bilateral economic relations, to deepen the collaboration and cooperation in production, based on mutual advantage, in the spirit of the understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Edward Gierek.

Prime Minister Ilie Verdet had an interview with Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Permanent Committee, secretary of the FRELIMO Party of Mozambique. In a friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of development of the economic relations between the two countries, of deepening the Romanian-Mozambican collaboration and cooperation, as well as aspects of the international situation.

Mutual wish was expressed to amplify the bilateral economic relations, in the spirit of the understandings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communists Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Samora Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Romanian prime minister also met S.A. Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the People's Democratic Party, deputy prime minister and minister of planning of Afghanistan. On the occasion, they exchanged views on the development of the relations of economic cooperation and on and on some aspects of the international situation.

Husak-Verdet Meeting

AU191025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0906 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Prague, (AGERPRES) 19/6/1980--During the call paid on Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, by the heads of the delegations and the permanent representatives to the CMEA who attend the 34th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes of good health to Gustav Husak, and wishes of success in socialist construction to the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Thanking, Gustav Husak requested the Romanian prime minister to convey to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes of good health, as well as wishes of prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Romanian Delegation's Activities

AU191630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Comrades Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and Romania's representative to CEMA; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had working meetings, during the 34th session of the CEMA meeting in Prague, with their counterparts in CEMA member countries and with representatives of countries invited to the session's proceedings. During the meetings, the sides examined ways and means to deepen cooperation and collaboration, and expand trade exchanges. They discussed opportunities for developing bilateral economic relations in the next 5-year plan period.

Session Ends 19 June

LD192030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Let us return now to the final part of the 34th CEMA session--the signing of the final documents in the Cernin Palace. Jozef Gafrik, our correspondent, reports:

[Gafrik] It was exactly 1700 when the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, opened the last part of the deliberations of the 34th CEMA session. This part of the session had on its agenda a single item: the festive signing of the final documents. Their texts were drafted by the drafting commission, under the leadership of Rudolf Rohlicek, and the discussion of the proposals was the topic of deliberations this morning. Delegations of all member countries expressed their unanimous approval of the proposals.

The first to sign was Lubomir Strougal, for Czechoslovakia, and then followed the heads of other delegations in Russian alphabetical order of their countries: Stanko Todorov for Bulgaria, Gyorgy Lazar for Hungary, Pham Van Dong for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Willi Stoph for the GDR, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez for the Cuban Republic, Jambyn Batmonh for the Mongolian People's Republic, Edward Babiuch for Poland, Ilie Verdet for Romania, Aleksey Kosygin for the Soviet Union, and Branislav Ikonic for Yugoslavia.

Then the joint communique was adopted and the participants in the session approved a number of [words indistinct] agreements or developing cooperation of fraternal socialist countries in various concrete branches, such as in the processing of oil, in computer technology, and so on.

The ending speech was delivered by Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the 34th session of the Council and CSSR federal premier. The last to speak was Stanko Todorov, the head of the delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic, as a representative of the country where the next CEMA session will be held.

[Unidentified reporter] After the signing of the documents, Lubomir Strougal, the head of the host delegation and premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said in his ending speech:

By the signing of the protocol, we have closed the work of the 34th CEMA session. We have reviewed the results of our cooperation in the past period and have arrived at the conclusion that, in the extraordinary, difficult economic and political situation in the world, this has contributed to the further development of the countries of our community. We have paid primary attention to the prospects of this cooperation. We have agreed that the new situation requires new approaches and solutions, concerning both the socioeconomic development of member states and their mutual cohesion. The increase of (?this cohesion's) scope, intensification and effectiveness, and the perfection of its mechanism, is now of even greater importance than ever before. All this, at the same time, is an important prerequisite for the member states of CEMA to broaden and perfect cooperation with other states and international organizations on the principles of equality, noninterference and mutual advantage.

The decision of our session to comply with the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to be given the status of an observer is an expression of the principled line of our fraternal parties and governments in these questions. We are convinced that this step will be an important aid to the Afghan people in their struggle for their just revolutionary cause.

We have adopted resolutions which direct the activity of the council and the economic policy of member states toward directions which are, in the light of new needs, the most topical. This is above all the safeguarding of energy, fuels and raw materials, the rational utilization of all sources by more effective scientific-technological cooperation, and the comprehensive guaranteeing of the quality and technological standards of products.

We have adopted a number of measures for significantly broadening and deepening specialization and coordination of production. We have also agreed on a method to complete the solution of problems on coordinating plans, and adopted measures to work out long-term trade agreements and the preparation of plans of multilateral integrated measures for 1981-1985. We can, at the same time, say with satisfaction that not a small part of the important plans for the future, above all those which are incorporated in long-term target programs of cooperation, have advanced, despite some complications, to a stage where they can be confirmed by the relevant international agreements. A number of them have already been signed. When evaluating positively the work done, we are aware of the fact that we have to solve a number of complex problems. We have to come to terms with all new factors which international economic developments will bring.

Allow me to thank sincerely the heads of all delegations for their cooperation during our deliberations, which were marked by a constructive spirit of understanding and mutual respect. Our joint tribute belongs to all those who participated in the successful activity of CEMA in the past period, in bodies of the councils for branches and scientific institutes of member states. I would like to thank, above all, the Executive Committee and the Committee for Planning for the preparation of materials for our deliberations. Allow me also to thank representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the PDRY, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, socialist Ethiopia, and the People's Republic of Mozambique for their participation in and contribution to the 34th CEMA session.

Finally, I would like to thank Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of the council, and all staff of the Secretariat for their work in contributing to the results of our deliberations. In the resolutions, which we have adopted unanimously, our joint will is expressed for their consistent implementation, in the interest of each member state and the socialist community as a whole. These are, no doubt, challenging tasks. We are convinced that under the leadership of communist and workers' parties of CEMA member states, we will fulfill them successfully.

The address by Comrade Strougal met with applause of agreement from participants in the 34th CEMA session.

Then the head of the Bulgarian delegation at the 34th CEMA session, Stanko Todorov, spoke. He thanked the Central Committee of the CPCZ and the Government of the CSSR for their hospitality and perfect organization of the session, which created favorable conditions for its fruitful work. At the end, he expressed conviction that the next, 35th session of CEMA in Sofia, will also be successful and will contribute to the further development of national economies of CEMA member states and the whole socialist community. The 34th CEMA session ended with the address by Comrade Todorov.

Delegations Depart

LD192118 Prague CTK in English 2050 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Several delegations which participated in the 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance here left for home Thursday night. They included the delegation of the G.D.R. led by Premier Stanko Todorov, the Polish delegation headed by Premier Edward Babiuch, the Hungarian delegation led by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and the delegation of Romania headed by Premier Ilie Verdet. The delegations were seen off by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium.

ZERI I POPULLIT CALLS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE WORKER-PEASANT CONTROL

AU170848 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Invigoration of Worker-Peasant Control Groups at the Grassroots Requires Better Organized Work"]

[Excerpt] The party's guidelines and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on direct worker-peasant control and the absolute necessity for its invigoration, constant and increasing efficiency are known. The seventh party Central Committee plenum once again drew attention to this problem.

We have now gained rich experience in this field and this experience should be studied and generalized more effectively. However, we also have gaps and defects which should be overcome. Thus, while the worker-peasant control groups attached to the district party committees are generally active and undertake actions more effectively, the worker-peasant control groups of the party bureaus in enterprises and agricultural cooperatives are activated only spasmodically and, at times, do not deal with major problems.

The main defects in the activity of the worker-peasant control groups lie in the fact that they deal only with a limited number of problems that are made objects of control. While they are dealing more effectively with the problems regarding administration of socialist property, they have defects in the field of state administration. In this respect, things still do not seem clear. The fact is obvious that worker-peasant control pays only minor attention to such problems as the method of management, organization of work and control by the administrations over the fulfillment of tasks directly influencing production, conservation, quality of services, use of work timetable and so on. The seventh party Central Committee plenum stressed the need for further invigoration of worker-peasant control and the need to constantly deal hard blows to manifestations of bureaucracy and liberalism, which become serious obstructions to the fulfillment of tasks in all fields and impede our advancement and the building of socialism. All these areas provide a wide field for the activity of the worker-peasant control groups.

The defects and weak points noticed in the effort to organize and activate the worker-peasant control groups attached to the party bureaus require the district party committee to increase their care and assistance. In the first place, they should encourage the party bureaus attached to enterprises and agricultural cooperative to undertake initiatives and self-actions enabling them to constantly and correctly lead the control groups to act and deal with the important problems and to study and generalize the work. They should closely help them to invigorate their activity and upgrade control efficiency. In fact, positive experience in this respect has always been available. In the worker-peasant control practice at the grassroots level, just as everywhere else, this experience should be analyzed, generalized and propagated.

ZERI I RINISE CALLS FOR MORE MILITARY DISCIPLINE

AU172028 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Strong and Conscientious Discipline Gets High Results in Political-Military Training"]

[Excerpt] Our People's Army is the main armed force of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which, alongside the people, and merging with them, defends the victories of socialism and the precious borders of the homeland against any foreign aggressor.

As a revolutionary army of the new type, it accomplishes this important historic mission with iron discipline, and conscientious and proletarian awareness. This is the source of organization, strength, mobilization and inspiration. The enemies of the party and the people, of whatever hue they may have been, have smashed their heads against this discipline. Discipline in our army is iron and conscientious, because it flows from the Marxist-Lennist ideology of our party.

What really lies at the basis of military discipline in all our defense structures is the high revolutionary consciousness formed in the process of the comprehensive ideo-political, military and professional education of every soldier on active duty or in the reserve, people's volunteer, pupil or student. But this very important requirement does not coincide with the opinion of some young soldier, people's volunteer, pupil or student who has a limited understanding of discipline, who reduces it merely to rules of good behavior and military education and so forth. To be disciplined means to be a complete successful example in a creative way of the political-military training program, to put the requirements of our people's military art and military rules in first place, to struggle against any defect in yourself or your comrade, to fight indifference, liberalism, simplification of training, satisfaction with little, which considerably lowers military readiness. For that reason, the youth committees and organizations in the army and the field, under the leadership of the party organs and organizations should take the problems of discipline more into hand and embed into the mind of each youth, soldier, people's volunteer, pupil or student, that without conscientious and iron discipline there is no realization of the political-military preparation program, no vigilance or militant readiness, no precise implementation of duties, no protection and maintenance of technique and weapons, no realization of economic-financial plans and so forth.

A good commander or commissar is one who knows well all the people in the unit he commands, on active duty or reserve, soldiers, people's volunteers, pupils or students; who knows the character of each one. But similar things should also be done by youth committees and organizations in the field and in the army. They should build up a method and style of work different for each individual. In particular, they should not use the same language to one who is successful and one who breaks discipline and has deficiencies. It sometimes happens that certain youth organizations in a military unit, training institution, or other, remain silent although they know of such a situation. Or sometimes when they express concern over a case they do not take concrete measures, because they fall into sentimentalism instead of drawing up tasks for their work, barring the way to cases or problems that represent a break in discipline. Sometimes the ideopolitical work of the organizations also has defects. There are cases where educational work is not given priority, is made general in campaigns or there is no systematic pursuit of duties to their realization. Concessions are made and so forth. Certain youth cadres in particular are responsible for not being preoccupied, as they should, with strengthening discipline. In the first place, it is required that the cadre know the military regulations well and precisely implement them while fighting any representation of arrogance and liberalism. Only when the problems of discipline and defense of the homeland become preoccupations for everyone, for collectives, youth organizations in the field and the army, will we have a more conscientious discipline and higher value for training, will duties be accomplished with precision, will the fire of the struggle against foreign representations be kept continually burning, making an inviolable barricade to foreign bourgeois revisionist ideology.

ZERI I POPULLIT SAYS MINERAL EXTRACTING 'UNSATISFACTORY'

AU170849 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Fulfillment of the Mineral Extracting Plan Requires Mobilization and Effective Work Organization"]

[Excerpts] During the 5-month period just ended, the results in the mineral extracting industry were unsatisfactory. Particularly some coal mines, including the coal mines of Valias, Alarup and Memaliaj, have not only failed to strive to overcome the deficit created during the 4-month period but, on the contrary, the deficit widened. The leaders and the working collectives of these mines are aware of the importance of coal for the economy. They should also know that there are coal mines, including that of Mborje-Drenove which through efforts--strong proletarian discipline in work, organization and mobilization--fulfill their tasks.

The situation in the chrome ore mines is rather different from that in the coal mines. During May only the chrome ore mine in Kalimash, Kukes District, failed to fulfill the plan. However, it should be admitted that in other chrome ore mines, including the one in Bulqize and Batre, much still remains to be done to overcome the deficit created during the 4-month period. The copper extracting miners are working steadily. The copper mines in Spac, Tuc and Gjegjan have not only fulfilled the 5-month period tasks, but also overfulfilled them. The copper mine in Kurbnesh is lagging behind. Although it overfulfilled the monthly plan for May, it still failed to overcome the deficit.

The plan fulfillment in the mineral extracting industry is closely connected with the other economic branches of the country. It is related also to export. There is no reason why mines should fail to fulfill their tasks. The reasons are completely of a subjective nature. The existing problems and the immediate difficulties that have occurred in a certain mine should, by all means, be overcome by work, discipline and persistence, mobilization and more effective organization of work.

Responsibility for the existing situation in a number of mines rests also with the executive committees of the people's councils of those districts where the mines are located. They should have had closer contact with the mines so as to help them solve their problems. For example, 140 workers have still not been sent to the coal mine in Valias. Problems of this nature exist also at the coal mine in Memaliaj and some other mines. There is no reason whatsoever why these problems should remain unsolved. In the first place, the youth organizations should upgrade their work with the youth, persuading them to be ready to work in this important sector of the economy. This sector is one of the forefronts for defeating the blockade.

The fulfillment of the plan by many economic branches also depends on the fulfillment of the tasks by the mines. As always, miners are in position to also understand correctly their economic tasks of the current year and appraise them as tasks of great political importance. Effective organization of work and greater mobilization will help to fulfill and overfulfill the plans.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING BRITISH AMBASSADOR

AU191649 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] On 19 June Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received John Cloake, ambassador of the United Kingdom to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from the country. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

KUBADINSKI MEETS VILNER, ISRAELI COMMUNISTS

AU191449 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA)--Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, met here today Mr Meir Vilner, secretary general of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party, and members of the delegation led by him.

The guests were made familiar with the work of the biggest socio-political organization in Bulgaria, its history and present tasks. They told of the struggle of the Israeli communists for unity of action of all democratic forces in Israel against the reactionary policy of the government. Discussed were possibilities for expansion of cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Democratic Front for Peace in Israel. The meeting proceeded in a friendly spirit.

CONVENTION ON DOUBLE TAXATION SIGNED WITH DENMARK

AU191925 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA)--The Bulgarian minister of finance, Mr Belcho Belchev and the Danish minister of taxation, Mr K. Hjortnaes signed a convention to eliminate double taxation of income and property. On a basis of mutual advantage, the convention, which is the first agreement of its kind between Bulgaria and a non-socialist country, solves problems in regard to the ways and forms of avoiding double taxation on income and property which physical or juridical persons from the one country receive or own in the other country.

RALLY CELEBRATING DIMITROV ANNIVERSARY HELD

AU181928 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 18 Jun 80

["Rally: G. Dimitrov"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 18, (BTA)--"It is not enough to want peace! One must fight for it!" Recalling these words of Georgi Dimitrov, Mr Peter Dyulgerov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, said in his speech at a solemn rally here today to commemorate the 98th anniversary of G. Dimitrov: "The Marxist-Leninists now ever more firmly denounce the thesis on unavoidability of a new world war. The socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, is making every effort to prevent war, to eradicate it from the face of the planet".

The speaker pointed out the enormous international experience of Georgi Dimitrov in the struggle against fascism and his role in the international communist and workers' movement. "Georgi Dimitrov did enormous work in the international workers' movement for the organization of people's antifascist fronts against the offensive of fascism and war".

The secretary of the CC of the BCP mentioned Georgi Dimitrov's contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory: The periodization of the history of the BCP, the first in the Marxist literature characteristic of the nature and regularities of people's democracy, the scientific development of the general line for construction of socialism in Bulgaria.

"Proceeding from the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism Georgi Dimitrov looked for creative solutions to the new problems of the construction of socialism in Bulgaria", added Mr Dyulgerov. "At the same time he constantly warned that the specifics of the transition from capitalism to socialism in Bulgaria do not revoke and cannot revoke the principal regularities which are common for all countries". The speaker pointed out further Bulgaria's successes in the construction of socialism under the guidance of the BCP.

Dwelling on the topicality of the ideas of Georgi Dimitrov--one of the most prominent workers of the international communist and workers' movement--Mr Dyulgerov stressed that at the recent Paris meeting the growing necessity of the unity of the international communist and workers' movements was underlined again, the necessity of unification of all progressive forces in the struggle against monopolist capital and the militant capitalist circles.

"The most characteristic feature of the internationalism of Georgi Dimitrov was his trust in the great historic mission of the first socialist country--the Soviet Union--his boundless trust and love for Lenin's communist party", said Mr Dyulgerov. "As a true internationalist, Georgi Dimitrov had fathomed long ago that it was impossible to fight for the cause of communism without being a loyal friend to the Soviet Union and the CPSU without [words indistinct] for the strengthening of fraternal friendship with the Soviet peoples, without waging an active and consistent struggle against all manifestations and forms of anti-sovietism".

Further Report

AU181937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Summary] On the occasion of the 98th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, a ceremony was held in front of his mausoleum on 9 September Square in Sofia. Wreaths were laid on behelf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers, on behalf of several mass political organizations and numerous enterprises and institutions to honor the glorious son of the Bulgarian People.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Misho Mishev, (name indistinct) and other officials.

BRIEFS

LUKANOV'S ACTIVITIES--Sofia, June 11, (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr (Axel Vien-Nilsen), secretary general of the world meteorological organization. Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the talks on the cooperation between Bulgaria and the organization. Concrete steps were outlined for furthering the existing links of cooperation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 11 Jun 80 AU]

INDRA, DELEGATION RETURN FROM MINSK MEETING

LD191220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, returned from Minsk to Prague today. The delegation attended the 25th anniversary meeting of representatives of parliaments of Warsaw Pact member states.

HUSAK, STROUGAL HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS WITH KOSYGIN

LD191704 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received at Prague castle in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During a cordial, comradely discussion, the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, which are developing dynamically in all spheres, was highly appraised. This corresponds to the conclusion of talks between the top party and state representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union last year which outlined the prospects of the further mutual cooperation in the forthcoming period. It is also in harmony with the goals of the 34th CEMA session at which member states have discussed topical questions of cohesion in the implementation of long term programs over the next 5 years and the joint steps to be taken in multilateral integrated measures. It has been emphasized that the effort to deepen and further perfect production and scientific-technological coordination is a considerable contribution to the further growth of the Czechoslovak and Soviet economies and to the strengthening of the close alliance and permanent friendship between peoples of both countries.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ROMANIA'S VERDET, BULGARIA'S TODOROV

LD191430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet in the Hrzan palace in Prague today. They discussed developing economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania, an expansion of production cooperation and specialization in 1981-85 and other topical issues. Lubomir Strougal also met Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic. They reviewed the current state and level of the economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. They pointed out possibilities for a further deepening of cooperation of the two countries in the economic sphere.

RUMORS ON 'SECRET' USSR OIL PRICE POLICY DISPUTED

AU191316 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Service of Progress and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Today the 34th CEMA session is starting in Prague. It is being held at a time when we may responsibly state that the CEMA member states' economic life is characterized by a further growth of economic potential and of material production. [paragraph continues]

The economic community of socialist countries has consolidated its position in the world economy, in spite of the fact that it developed under complicated conditions caused primarily by the influence of the crisis phenomena of capitalism.

At the same time this meeting will aid the further programmatic development of socialist economic integration to a qualitatively new and higher level.

Even the constant price increases in fuel, power, raw materials and many other products of the processing industry on the world markets, together with the increasingly discriminatory policy pursued by certain capitalist countries, could not slow down the dynamic advance of our socialist community.

At present the CSSR has more than 250 agreements and treaties on production cooperation and specialization with the CEMA countries. Four-fifths of our economy is involved in multi-lateral specialization and cooperation agreements and treaties. The constantly growing participation in this sphere is reflected in the overall increase of the Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover. Up to 67 percent of this total turnover last year was with the socialist countries. The Soviet Union was, and remains, the most significant trade partner of Czechoslovakia. For us, and also for the other socialist countries, cooperation with that country is of decisive significance, because the economic relations between these countries are the fundamental external condition for the lasting development of their national economies. The stable Soviet deliveries of fuel and raw materials, which are a convincing example of socialist internationalism in practice, tell us everything. This fact can in no way be changed even by the Western propaganda, the stage-managers of which are frequently creating various artificial political speculations on this theme. They are talking about "Moscow's secret price policy" and a possible "reduction of crude oil exports" from the USSR. But the Soviet Union has never used crude oil, gas or other kinds of fuel as a political tool because, in fact, in the economic relations between socialist countries laws and principles are valid that have nothing in common with the behavior and practices of the profit seeking, exploitive capitalist system.

It is no secret that fuel and power deliveries to its partners within the CEMA framework are placing increasing demands on the USSR in the field of investments. In 1971-75 their sum total was approximately R7.6 billion, and in 1976-80 R14 billion. One of the causes for this increase is the fact that deposits of crude oil and also other raw materials are to be found in increasingly distant parts and at far deeper depths in the Soviet Union. That is why the CEMA countries that are interested in a further increase in these deliveries are actively participating in the construction of the crude oil pipeline and the long-distance electric power line, and helping by delivering equipment and preparing storage areas.

At present CEMA is in a new phase of its development. The period of quantitative growth has been replaced already by what are qualitative factors and by the necessity to concentrate on matters of efficiency, high technical standards of production and productivity. It is unnecessary to lay particular stress on the fact that the path toward a successful solution of these key questions led, and will continue to lead, to an increasingly tighter interlinking through the socialist integration of the member countries. The results of the new phase in the life of the socialist community will undoubtedly be significantly reflected also in the field of international-political relations. All this enhances the significance of the present 34th session in Prague.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

LD192138 Prague CTK in English 2030 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A protocol on coordination of national economic plans of Czechoslovakia and Mongolis for 1981-1985 was signed here on Thursday by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula and Mongolian Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Dumaagiyn Sodnom.

The protocol provides for continuing Czechoslovak-Mongolian cooperation in the traditional spheres, and for the realization of concrete measures toward joint use of Mongolian raw material resources as well their processing. Under the protocol, Czechoslovakia will further participate in the activity of an international geological expedition of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) member states in Mongolia.

Czechoslovakia will continue its exports to Mongolia of buses, lorries, tyres, medical equipment, chemicals, e.t.c., and will provide Mongolia with scientific-technological aid in improving the effectiveness of production and in putting into operation new production capacities. Mongolia will supply Czechoslovakia mainly with hides, metal concentrates from newly opened deposits, and other raw materials.

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

Budget, Judges Discussed

LD191016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The 16th session of the Slovak National Council, which opened in Batislava today, will discuss the state final account of the Slovak SR for 1979. The deputies will also debate a proposal of the Constitutional-Legal Committee of the Slovak National Council on the release of some professional judges from their posts as judges.

The session, chaired by Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, is attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier.

Conclusion of Session

LD191459 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The deputies of the Slovak National Council discussed at their meeting in Batislava today the final state account of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1979. The meeting was attended by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, and by other guests.

At the beginning of the deliberations, the newly elected deputy to the Slovak National Council, (Alfons Apvlak), took the prescribed oath.

The draft final state account of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1979, which reflects the results of management according to the state budget and the budgets of national committees, was presented by Frantisek Miseje, Slovak minister of finance.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA DISCUSSES GYPSY PROBLEM

AU191345 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jun 80 p 4

[Margita Plistilova article in the column "Chatting": "Who Will Outlast Whom?"]

[Excerpts] What will we walk about? About the matters of the process of integrating the Gypsy population, about the educational work done among them and about the results which seem to have gone into a lull--or in which the people whose concern this is have become bored by obtaining successes slowly, one at a time, grain by grain--since the successes are not rapidly accumulating in this kind of work.

I have before me the report on the contribution made by the Organization of the Slovak Women's Union to the enhancement of the Gypsy citizens' cultural standards, and particularly those of women. Actually, it follows from this report that it suits quite a large number of these fellow-citizens of ours when the people around them get fed up with the eternal matter of their reeducation.

Where and in what form is this stagnation most striking? Perhaps in the development of the Gypsy citizens' employment rate. Let us take note of women alone--although last year the number of employed Gypsy men decreased, too, almost 2 percent, compared with 1976--and that at a time when one is literally calling for manpower everywhere! In 1976 51.3 percent of all Gypsy women of employable age were employed; but by 1979 this figure had decreased to 49.3 percent, and almost 20 percent of the 15-year-old girls remained without work last year.

One could mention with praise the good results crowning the efforts to train Gypsy children: Their school attendance figure increased in the last 5 years from 32 to 55 percent. The situation is worse in the case of older children, where school attendance improved only negligibly during the same period.

LENART INSPECTS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE

LD190146 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other political representatives, went to the Nitra district today to inspect the prospects for this year's harvest. At the "Future" unified agricultural cooperative in Mojmirovce, comrades inspected wheat fields and talked with the representatives of the cooperative. They noted that the cooperative has achieved good results in its grain harvest due to, among other things, good management and organizational work and the correct material incentives for the cooperative members.

POLEDNIK CHAIRS PARTY YOUTH COMMISSION MEETING

LD191420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee commission for work with youths met in Prague today under the chairmanship of Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. Experiences resulting from commissions' work with youths of North Moravian and west Slovak regional party organs were discussed. It also dealt with summer activities of secondary schools and university youths.

AXEN CONTINUES ITALIAN TOUR, MEETS PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD200306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Rome (ADN correspondent)--A meeting between Hermann Axen, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo took place in Rome on Thursday afternoon in a friendly and open atmosphere.

The two sides agreed that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful co-existence and that it is imperative that the process of detente be continued. In addition, steps towards a further deepening of relations between the two states were discussed.

Senator Tullia Carettoni-Romagnoli, president of the Italy-GDR Friendship Society, gave a dinner for Hermann Axen which was attended by members of the government and representatives of various parties.

In the evening Hermann Axen answered questions from Italian journalists.

The second day of the visit ended with a meeting at the invitation of the president of the National Association of Italian Partisans (ANPI), Arrigo Boldrini. The whole ANPI national Secretariat attended the meeting.

Hermann Axen had a discussion with the President of the Chamber of Deputies Nilde Jotti and invited him to visit the GDR. Jotti accepted the invitation.

'Long, Friendly' Talks Held

LD191519 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1346 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Rome (ADN correspondent)--On the second day of his official visit to Italy Hermann Axen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, was received in Rome on Thursday by the presidents of the two houses of parliament, Nilde Jotti and Amintore Fanfani. On Thursday Hermann Axen also had a meeting with Italian Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca.

During long friendly talks with Nilde Jotti, the communist president of the chamber, both sides were unanimous that parliamentary cooperation between the two countries should be further activated by an exchange of experience and delegates at committee level. Nilde Jotti agreed that good possibilities exist for intensifying political, economic and cultural relations between Italy and the GDR.

Hermann Axen's exchange of views with the Christian Democratic president of the Senate, Fanfani, proceeded in a sincere, open-minded and friendly atmosphere. Both politicians agreed that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. The Helsinki decisions are of the utmost topicality and must be translated into practice, it was stressed. The Madrid meeting should serve this purpose. It is a question of the Helsinki Final Act being fully asserted. Instead of confrontation the continuation of detente is needed. Agreement was reached that the relations between the two states should be consolidated still further.

Hermann Axen had an intensive talk in a businesslike atmosphere with Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca on the state of the economic relations between Italy and the GDR, during which possibilities of their dynamic expansion for the advantage of both sides were discussed.

GRUENEBERG PRAISES RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

JN190923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn [as received], 19 June--Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Politburo, has defined the contents of President Saddam Husayn's message to GDR Chairman Erich Honecker on several current Arab and international issues and bilateral relations as outstanding and positive.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Berlin, Grueneberg has affirmed that the SED Politburo reached this unanimous conviction at its recent meeting, during which it reviewed and discussed the ideas in President Saddam Husayn's message.

He added that Erich Honecker gladly accepted the invitation extended by President Saddam Husayn to visit Iraq to get acquainted with the development and progress there.

Grueneberg added: Political and economic bilateral relations on the official, popular and party levels are continuously developing. He said that these relations are based on trust, mutual respect, mutual benefit and equality.

Iraqi RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim conveyed this message and invitation from President Saddam Husayn to the GDR chairman during his recent official visit.

HONECKER RECEIVES MARSHAL KULIKOV; DEFENSE DISCUSSED

LD191543 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, on Thursday received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

In the course of the meeting in the SED Central Committee building, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere and in a spirit of total agreement, the commander in chief passed on greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which Erich Honecker reciprocated very cordially.

Marshal Kulikov reported on the achievements in the armies of the socialist defense coalition following the anniversary meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in May 1980 in the capital of the People's Republic of Poland. Under the time-tested leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties the members of the fraternal armies are directing their efforts toward making a still more effective contribution to the safeguarding of peace and socialism in political and combat training.

He was able to see this for himself during his visit to the GDR, whose soldiers are achieving exemplary results in improving the fighting strength and combat readiness of their units in close cooperation with the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the various mass initiatives by the working people and soldiers of the GDR in honor of the 10th SED Party Congress. These reflected the firm determination of the people of the GDR to do everything to strengthen their socialist fatherland in all respects and to reliably protect itself militarily.

The broad mass movement shows that the policy coordinated with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, which is aimed at safeguarding peace and defending socialist gains, is understood everywhere and enjoys vigorous support. In view of the aggravation of the international situation by the course of confrontation pursued by aggressive imperialist circles, especially the United States, the all-round improvement of the GDR's national defense is gaining increased significance. The GDR will continue to fulfill its international alliance obligations

Also present at the meeting were Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Organization; and Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

DOHLUS RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION

AU191535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] Central Committee led by Karl Reiter, member of the KPOE Politburo and secretary of the KPOE Central Committee.

During the cordial meeting Horst Dohlus informed the guests about the preparation of the 10th SED Congress, which is insperably linked with further strengthening the Marxist-Leninist party and with raising the level of its leadership activity. He drew attention to the party congress initiatives that are developing in all spheres of life. Karl Reiter reported on the activities of the Austrian communists to increase their fighting strength and their influence in preparing for the 24th KPOE Congress scheduled for December.

The comradely exchange of opinions focused on questions of party structure and the ideopolitical and organizational work of the leading party organs and basic organizations of the SED, and their closeness to the masses. The sides paid tribute to the close and fruitful cooperation between the SED and the KPOE. They affirmed both parties' determination to make further active efforts to continue the struggle to safeguard peace.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER RECEIVES REUTER CHIEF

LD192150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Gerald Long, general director of the British news agency REUTER,on Thursday for talks. Oskar Fischer informed his guest about the GDR's foreign policy, which is directed at securing peace and continuing the process of detente. Michael Reupke, REUTER chief editor, and Wolfgang Meyer, chief of the main press department in the GDR Foreign Ministry, took part in the conversation.

SIGNING OF COOPERATION AGREEMENTS REPORTED

Agreement With Greece

LD190214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Athens--A long-term agreement between the governments of the GDR and Greece on economic, industrial and technological cooperation has been signed in Athens.

The agreement was signed by state secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Ioannis Palaiokrasas, Greek deputy minister for coordination. The agreement provides for the further expansion of economic, industrial and technological cooperation, particularly in the spheres of industrial plants and machinery, electrical engineering and electronics, light industry and agriculture, and the processing of raw materials and fuels.

State Secretary Beil was in Greece on an official visit at the invitation of the government. He had talks with members of the government and representatives of industry on the further development of economic relations between the two states.

On Wednesday Beil was received for a talk by Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. The Greek foreign minister paid tribute to the state of economic relations between the two states and expressed the Greek Government's interest in the expansion of cooperation with the GDR, particularly in the economic sphere.

State Secretary Beil explained the GDR's efforts to contribute to the continuation of the policy of detente. He submitted proposals designed to contribute to the development of bilateral relations, particularly to the deepening and expansion of economic cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Greece. The exchange of views between State Secretary Beil and Greek Trade Commerce Minister Dhimas focused on measures for a substantial increase in foreign trade turnover and in the expansion of economic and industrial cooperation between the GDR and Greece in the years to come.

Agreements With France

AU181238 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, and Henry Bayle, ambassador of the French Republic in the GDR, on 16 June signed a consular treaty, a cultural agreement and an agreement on cultural centers.

This treaty and the agreements cited contain long-term stipulations, on a contractual basis, for cooperation between the GDR and France in the consular sector and in the fields of culture, science and education.

Oskar Fischer stated: "By enlarging the basis for our cooperation and giving it even greater stability, we express our joint will and firm intention to continue the course of mutually advantageous and constructive cooperation without any delay. In doing so, we act in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

"At the same time we illustrate yet again that the prospects for relations between the GDR and France are promising and extensive in all fields. In our time particularly, any steps for the deepening of peaceful coexistance and good cooperation between our states are important since at the same time they are an indication of how these can be developed to everybody's advantage. Their significance for the policy of detente also emanates from this fact."

Ambassador Bayle stated: "These agreements which have been added to the agreements previously concluded between our two governments are the expression of the French Government's determination to increase cooperation with the GDR Government in important fields in the spirit of the understanding and cordiality that characterizes our relations.

"The significance of the cultural agreement and the agreement on cultural centers must be stressed. They will enable direct and broad contacts and facilitate mutual familiarization with French and the GDR culture in the spirit of mutual respect." Oskar Fischer and Henry Bayle expressed the conviction that the signing of the treaty and the agreements promote the further shaping of the relations between the GDR and the French Republic. This corresponds with mutual interests and serves peace.

Agreement With Finland

LD181400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--A protocol on the further development of university relations between the GDR and Finland was signed in Berlin today. It was signed by GDR minister for higher and vocational education, Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme and by Per Stenbaeck, Finnish minister of education and chairman of the Swedish People's Party of Finland. The protocol envisages the exchange of delegations of experts who will submit proposals on the expansion of university relations, scientific cooperation, the deepening of cooperation in Germanistics and Finnistics, the preparation of the conclusion of an equivalence agreement, and an agreement on education, postgraduate studies and further education. The Finnish guest also visited the Humboldt University in Berlin and had talks with its rector, Prof Dr Helmut Klein.

Agreement With Singapore

LD191004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0759 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Singapore (ADN correspondent)--An air traffic agreement between the GDR and Singapore was concluded in Singapore on Thursday. The agreement was signed at the end of negotiations lasting 3 days by the head of civil aviation, Lim Hock San, and GDR deputy transport minister, Dr Klaus Henkes. The agreement will serve the development of air traffic between the two states and the safeguarding of Interflug flights to Southeast Asia and the Far East. At a press conference the GDR representative stressed the importance of air traffic for economic development and spoke of the favorable geographical situation of Singapore. Both sides emphasized their countries' interest in the further deepening of relations.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS FLN SPECIAL CONGRESS

AU171210 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has conveyed a cable of greetings to the delegates of the special congress of the party of the National Liberation Front [FLN] in Algiers. The message, which is signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary reads:

The SED Central Committee conveys the most cordial greetings to your special congress.

The struggle of the Algerian people, headed by the FLN, to consolidate and expand the socialist orientation in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria contributes considerably to strengthening the front of all progressive forces of the world against imperialism and reaction, for peace and social progress. Important incentives will result from the congress of your party, which feels linked in friendship with the SED.

We wish the special FLN congress success.

COMMENTATORS REVIEW DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD200420 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1910 GMT 18 Jun 80

["Foreign Political Panorama" program with Gyula Horn, deputy chief of the Department of International Relations of the MSZMP Central Committee; Janos Hajdu, journalist on the staff of NEPSZABADSAG; and an unidentified chairman]

[Excerpts] [Chairman] There are many analysis being published in the West on the general situation at the beginning of the 1980's. How do you see it, on the basis of the last 6 months?

[Unidentified speaker] It seems to me that there is a genuinely interesting period behind us, and I hope that it is indeed behind us. Perhaps in no other period have the elements of detente and tension arisen in such a marked form as during this period. The tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States sharpened to an extreme extent during these months and this gave rise to great tension in the international sphere in general. Further, certain local crises assumed fairly international proportions. At the same time, however, it is noteworthy that the growing tension did not lead to any immediate danger of a world-wide clash. Even though confrontation sharpened very markedly in certain areas and regions, the danger of a worldwide clash nonetheless did not occur.

The other lesson that can be drawn from this period, in my view, is that the deterioration in Soviet-American relations was not followed by a significant cooling of relations between the Soviet Union and the other capitalist countries. In fact, generally speaking, there was not a great setback in relations between the socialist and the capitalist countries.

Finally, this period has also taught us the lesson that the decisive significance of the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States cannot push the weight and role of other countries in the sphere of international life into the background--I am thinking here of all the socialist and capitalist countries--and this has demonstrated that detente is the product of the efforts of a multitude of countries of the most diverse political tendencies, and, last but not least, of many political personalities.

[Chairman] Thus, whereas we have always said that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are the determining factor in the international situation, are these now of lesser importance or have they a less determining character?

[Unidentified speaker] No, in my view--and this is something that will become something of a generational experience--in the previous period it was a matter of course that the development of Soviet-American relations had an almost automatic determining influence on the development of the relations between the relevant political-economic groupings.

[Chairman] This was a decisive influence.

[Unidentified speaker] This was an influence which had the force of compulsion. At the height of the cold war it was compulsory. What is interesting in this process is that on both sides the leading powers place the greatest stress on solidarity, on loyalty in the best meaning of the word.

Nonetheless, today if a socialist country maintains relations with capitalist countries, even including the United States, it does not follow that solidarity or loyalty must be manifested by moving these relations in the same direction or cooling them to the same extent that can be experienced in Soviet-American relations at present.

In other words, to approach this problem from our own point of view, it seems to me that a new weapon has entered our political-diplomatic armory. I would describe it as follows: to endeavor to deploy various methods in a parallel manner for the service of the fundamental concept of peaceful coexistence, while at the same time radically divorcing this from the consideration of how my neighbor or my ally manages to develop his own relationship with that particular partner at that precise time.

[Chairman] In Western Europe, the FRG is playing a decisive role. While one has to be cautious in saying this, it seems that Chancellor Schmidt's attitudes regarding the deployment of missiles are undergoing some sort of change. How do you see this?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, without having any knowledge of the position papers that are obviously being written in Bonn now--the papers which Schmidt will take with him to Moscow--it seems obvious that West European politicians reacted far more rapidly and consistently to the fact that the crisis of confidence around the two centers of conflict, Iran and Afghanistan, had deepened to an unprecedented extent. At the same time, Schmidt and his colleagues are, in my opinion, much more sober in their appreciation of the fact that concerning the truly vital issues affecting humanity, the most vital issues in world politics, for example, observance of the SALT I treaty, which is still in effect; the quantity of traditional weapons and the number of troop contingents stationed in Europe; or even regarding the decisive role of bilateral East-West economic relations, no one has cheated anybody else. Everyone is observing those rules which we mutually worked out and accepted in the course of the 1970's. The crisis of confidence came about in the course of dealing with those problems in the world whose regulation we did not undertake in the 1970's. Neither the SALT treaty nor the various agreements signed between the European socialist and capitalist countries contain anything on the way to handle the Iranian crisis, which no one could foresee at that time.

It is another matter, and I do not know to what extent this will be the subject of discussion between Brezhnev and Schmidt, that sooner or later, at least in my opinion, some sort of armory of methods must be developed for handling these conflicts in the so-called Third World. We all know--we around this table and the participants in any similar round table on West German or U.S. television--that these conflicts necessarily arise and that they will come time and again, because social movements begin, continue and come to an end. And, as a consequence, the global balance becomes altered without it being so intended.

[Chairman] Albeit this is not usually ascribed to social movements.

[Unidentified speaker] Fair enough. They might give it a different name, but they are still talking about the same phenomenon, but within their own terms of reference. It is very difficult to advance in this sphere. In the matter of SALT, once the Americans and the Soviet Union come to a decision, because it is required by their mutual interests, they can reach very precise agreements. I think we could reach agreements very rapidly in Europe, but first SALT has to be ratified.

LAZAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRAGUE CEMA SESSION

LD200844 Budapest MTI in English 0609 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI)--The Hungarian delegation, which participated at the 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance under the leadership of Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived back from Prague on Thursday. The members of the delegation were Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and secretary of the Central Committee, Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent CMEA representative of Hungary, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Janos Nagy, under-secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, and Sandor Meisel, deputy of Hungary's permanent CMEA representative, who joined the delegation to Prague.

CPCZ SECRETARY BILAK'S VISIT REPORTED

LD190204 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 18 Jun 80

["Communique on Bilak's Visit"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI)--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Budapest on June 17 and 18, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the HSWP. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, received Vasil Bilak. Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and secretary of the Central Committee, as well as Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, also held talks with the Czechoslovak guest.

At the talks, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of identity of views, discussions were held on the actual questions of the international situation, the international communist and labor movement, and the experiences of socialist building work. The sides emphasized that the two fraternal parties, together with the countries of the socialist community, the communist and workers' parties, with every follower of peace and progress, are ready to make further efforts in the interest of safeguarding and strengthening international detente, peace and security. They stated that the many-sided cooperation and fraternal friendship of the HSWP and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the peoples of the two countries are developing successfully. They strengthened that on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism the HSWP and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will further develop the fruitful relations of the two fraternal parties and the two countries. [sentence as received]

Janos Berecz, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP and head of the foreign affairs department of the HSWP, and Moravec, ambassador in Hungary of the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic, were present at the meetings. Vasil Bilak left Hungary on Wednesday.

YOUTH RALLY HELD FOR COSMONAUTS: MAROTHY SPEAKS

ID190250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Summary] A youth rally was held to honor the cosmonauts in Budapest today.

Cosmonauts Farkas, Kubasov, Magyari, flight controller Yeliseyev, the leader of the Soviet delegation, and the hosts, representatives of the Communist Youth League (KISZ), representatives of the Pioneers and Budapest party and state organizations were present.

"Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ Central Committee, said in his speech that the conduct and courage of the cosmonauts serve as an example for Hungarian youth. Their diligence, discipline and skill have rightly won the praise and esteem of every generation. The first secretary of KISZ Central Committee praised the cooperation of the socialist countries in the field of space research and the work of Intercosmos. He stressed that the joint Soviet-Hungarian space flight has become a symbol, the space-storming symbol of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union and of the friendship between the two countries.

Further Report

LD191200 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) organized a youth rally on Wednesday at the Budapest Kisstadion in honour of the first Soviet-Hungarian space flight and the participants, Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas. Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and first secretary of the Central Committee of KISZ, opened the rally. Mihaly Korom, member of the political committee of the HSWP and secretary of the Central Committee, Aleksey Yeliseyev, leader of the Soviet delegation, Bela Magyari as well as Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Hungary, were seated in the Presidium.

In his introductory speech Laszlo Marothy praised the significance of the first Soviet-Hungarian space flight, then pointed out that the collaboration, cooperation of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries--in which the Intercosmos programme has an outstanding scientific and practical significance--serves the interests of entire humanity, internationalist aims.

Bertalan Farkas emphasized, among other things, in his speech that it was a great honour and joy for him that he could represent the firmness and resoluteness, the socialist aims and public spirit of Hungarian youths during the realization of the programmes of the Salyut-6 space station.

Valery Kubasov, commander of the Soyuz-36, said, inter alia, at the rally: "Our joint space voyage, which we devoted to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, meant the continuation of the profound internationalist traditions of the friendship and fraternity of our peoples."

Bela Magyari also delivered a speech. He recalled, on the basis of his experiences in star city, that the cosmonaut candidates prepare for accomplishing their tasks in a wonderful community, in an honest, comradely, friendly atmosphere.

It was announced at the youth rally that the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary has awarded the "Friendship Medal" to Valeriy Kubasov and Aleksey Yeliseyev, the "KISZ Medal" to Bertalan Farkas, and the "Youth Medal" to Bela Magyari. The distinctions were handed over by Laszlo Marothy.

'OFFICIAL' JOURNALIST SCORES SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

LD181607 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by a Polish journalist writing under the pseudonym "Timour": "Do Not Teach Us How To Love Peace...." --first paragraph is LE SOIR introduction]

[Text] Timour is the pseudonym of a Polish journalist who is still working on the official press in Warsaw. His contribution to our "Carte Blanche" column was sent to us by the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] which was formed in June 1976 after the workers' revolt and the riots which shook all of Poland. The KOR, which comprises some 30 members, all leading figures known to the authorities, as well as hundreds of anonymous collaborators from various philosophical backgrounds, is the main current of democratic opposition in Poland. The KOR publishes several reviews without the censors' permission and directs the Nowa publishing house. The KOR has asked us to specify that it shares Timour's opinions:

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has sparked a sudden deterioration in the international situation. This event also concerns our country, its fate and its survival. In the world of superpowers, it would be naive to hope that there could be special places where detente would reign while so-called local aggressions take place elsewhere. We Poles still remember the disastrous consequences we suffered from the blindness of those who believed they could build European peace at Munich.

The fact that the Soviet Union has decided so spectacularly to disregard the limits of the sphere of influence given to it at Yalta, proves that it is still pursuing the same policy but at a more rapid pace than before.

The Soviet leaders are up against "time" in two ways: Time offers them opportunities, but also forces them to act. They were undoubtedly given an opportunity in the seventies by the weakening of the Atlantic alliance, the gradual collapse of its unity, its inability to adopt a common stance toward shared dangers, the disagreement on the policy to follow toward the Third World and the advent of Soviet Supremacy in military means for local intervention.

The need to act stems from lack of economic results. The huge investments in the agricultural sphere have been wasted owing to the administrative inflexibility of the collective farm system. The growth of energy and raw-materials production has not been secured. Only the biggest investment--military investment--can be valorized. The fact that the USSR's military power has to supply everything which its economic policy has not been able to offer, creates an extremely dangerous situation. To justify the invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet spokesmen have resorted to the argument of internationalism which should not be limited to verbal aid but must actively respond to appeals for aid from imperialism's victims. This argument goes far beyond the famous "Brezhnev doctrine" on the limited sovereignty of countries within the Soviet bloc.

Moscow is now assuming the right to carry out military intervention in any part of the world where there are "victims of imperialism," and it is up to the Soviet Union's leaders to decide who they are and who their spokesman is. If this extension of the Brezhnev doctrine determines the Soviet Union's new strategy, it is possible to state, absolutely responsibly, that we are now facing the threat of world war.

In our country, houses have been built on the ruins of our cities and towns. In our country, the children play beside the crosses which commemorate those killed or assassinated. There is no need to teach the Poles to love peace and hate war. We understand the deep concern of all true advocates of detente who are struggling in the West to avoid new hotbeds of conflict, the development of hostility and the halting of dialogue. We understand and share their feelings.

However, we are firmly opposed to the lack of awareness and blindness which would give an advantage to the aggressor and would certainly encourage him still further. It shows very little perspicacity to pretend that detente with the USSR can be of a local nature and be limited to Europe, for instance. That is not a theoretical dogma. No, local detente is impossible because the Soviet Union is a world power governed by a uniform and consistent world strategy. Its expansion can only be contained by an equally uniform and consistent counterstrategy adopted by the allies.

We are not the only people in Eastern Europe to hold this view. Western politicians should have the wisdom to listen to the nations controlled by the USSR. They would be struck by the reasons which prompt all dissidents in the East European countries, including Russian dissidents, to demand with such unanimity that the attack on Afghanistan be condemned. It is certainly not by futile protests, as was the sad case with Czechoslovakia in 1968, that Soviet expansion can be ended.

Our message is particularly grave since the sanctions taken against the aggressor would undoubtedly spark new problems for our countries and certainly an intensification of the repression of dissidents. Are we not behaving like obstinate hostages in encouraging our friends not to give in to blackmail?

The explanation is simple. Listen to it. The more subservient an East European government is to Moscow, the more its diplomats and official spokesmen are concerned to maintain that it is vital not to provoke the Soviet Union and irritate the Kremlin leaders, because it is their country (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary) which will be the first to suffer the consequences.

However, we are encouraging you to do just this: Press as strongly as possible for Soviet troops to be withdrawn from Afghanistan, for the divisions which invaded this country to be recalled and for the aggression to be ended. You have all the means you need to do that--many more than you think and infinitely more than Munich's spiritual heirs say.

Despite what the servile defeatists say, this is the real chance for peace and it is also our only chance; the only chance which the hostages have. It does not make things easier for prisoners if another prisoner joins them. However, if one of them is released then all the prisoners feel encouraged: The end of the jailers' omnipotence means the beginning of the others' hope of release.

In other words, without ignoring the fact that a deterioration in the international situation will lead to further deterioration in our own situation, we believe priority should be given to an even more important fact, namely that the danger of world war III lies at the end of the road by which the Soviet divisions penetrated Afghanistan.

Of course, we do not know what sort of image the Soviet leaders have of their allies. However there is good reason to believe that this image is highly distorted. The intelligence service in a totalitarian system has its own rules to which diplomats and agents are also subjected. However, it would be an additional very serious risk for the preservation of peace if the Soviet leaders imagined they could count on the subjugated nations in their adventurist policies.

Hence, any act of obedience or even passive consent which could strengthen the Soviet leaders' conviction in this direction would not only be immoral and antinational, but would also encourage the universally fatal race toward world war III. Our governments must be fully aware of this. All of them. In the West, too.

GIEREK RECEIVES CHASE MANHATTAN BANK CHAIRMAN

LD191655 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received David Rockefeller, chairman of the board of Chase Manhattan Bank. The meeting was attended by Minister of Finance Henryk Kisiel and deputy chairman of the board of Chase Manhattan Bank Joseph Reed. Talks held earlier had concentrated on prospects for economic relations between Poland and the United States.

Jagielski Receives Rockefeller

LD200112 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski received chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase Manhattan Bank D. Rockefeller, and deputy chairman J. Reed on June 19. Questions related to the present economic cooperation between Poland and the U.S. were discussed.

Minister of Finance Henryk Kisiel and president of the main board of the Handlowo Bank in Warsaw, S.A.M. Minkiewicz, were also present during the talks.

NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING TO BE DEVELOPED

LD192350 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 June, PAP--A plenary session of the State Council for the utilization of atomic energy was held in Warsaw on June 19. It was devoted to economic aspects of the development of nuclear power engineering in Poland. The cost analysis of obtaining electric energy from conventional and nuclear power stations was carried out, which proved the necessity to speed up the construction of nuclear power stations in Poland as the cheapest source of energy. Another important aspect for the development of nuclear power engineering is the fact that nuclear power stations are less harmful for the environment.

The planned development of this branch of energy production, it was stressed in the debate, also calls for a technological advancement of this country's engineering industry which produces installations necessary for new branches of power industry.

PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST LEADER MEETS CEAUSESCU; INTERVIEWED

Received by Ceausescu

AU191930 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon met with Comrade Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP], who is heading a party delegation on a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. Comrade Mario Soares again warmly thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the opportunity to visit Romania and the hospitality extended to him. At the same time the PSP secretary general expressed satisfaction at the fruitful talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on issues concerning the development of cooperation between the PSP and RCP and between Portugal and Romania at the bilateral and international levels. He also expressed satisfaction at the broad exchange of views on current international issues made on this occasion.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the importance of the PSP delegation's visit and of the exchange of views with the PSP Secretary General Mario Soares and expressed the conviction that it will contribute to continuously expanding and strengthening the good relations between the two parties, to the benefit of developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Portugal and our peoples and in the interest of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

During the meeting the sides again expressed the determination of the RCP and PSP to further act to expand bilateral cooperation and to strengthen the action unity of progressive and democratic forces in the world, to the benefit of the cause of detente, peace and cooperation.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mario Soares reiterated the determination of the two parties to intensively act to halt the aggravation of the international situation; resume and consolidate detente; resolve various conflicts in the world through negotiations; build effective and lasting security in Europe; thoroughly prepare for the Madrid meeting; adopt concrete and efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot conceive of international peace and security; reduce economic gaps between states; and eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new economic world order.

The talk proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Press Conference Held

AU192050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/6/1980--During a press conference held on June 19, Mario Soares, secretary-general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, met with Romanian journalists and foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest.

On the occasion, the guest made a statement and answered the journalists' questions.

Mario Soares expressed his satisfaction at the fresh opportunity he had to meet President Nicolae Ceausescu and highlighted the profound significance he attaches to the talks he had with the leader of the RCP and the Romanian state, the high appreciation the foreign policy Romania promotes, as well as President Nicolae Ceausescu's prodigious activity on an international plane enjoy in Portugal.

We had the opportunity--he states--to exchange with President Nicolae Ceausescu most sincere opinions on the situation in the two countries, on the reciprocal relations between Portugal and Romania, and, finally, on the international situation, the European situation in particular.

Pointing to the relations of friendship between the two parties, Maric Soares showed that they had witnessed an ascending course from the very beginning of the Portuguese revolution in April 1974 and that it had been steadily deepening, particularly after the summit contacts. We have always been appreciative--the guest said--of the stands taken by Nicolae Ceausescu with regard to foreign policy matters. The fact that I could talk with President Nicolae Ceausescu for a long while this time was extremely important for me and I believe also very helpful. The dialogue dwelt on issues of the international life and I was very impressed with President Nicolae Ceausescu's deep-going and original analysis.

I had the opportunity to talk with President Ceausescu, to know the stand of the Romanian Government and of the Romanian Communist Party more thoroughly than until now, and this is very useful for political leaders. Laying stress on the permanent character of the contacts and visits of the representatives of the two parties Mario Soares stated: This proves that the relations between our parties are developing and that the leaders of the two parties know each other ever better, fact reflected in the ever better relations between the two countries. Referring to the beneficial influence of the contacts between the political parties of the two countries on ensuring an ascending course of the bilateral relations in most varied domains the speaker stressed: I think that the relations between Portugal and Romania must develop particularly in the economic and cultural fields. As far as our collaboration on an international plane is concerned, the small and medium-sized countries must play an ever more important role in the world, and the fact that we are engaged in lessening tension, in the struggle for disarmament and peace is particularly important in the field of international political cooperation.

Personally, I very much appreciate the efforts made by the Romanian Government and by President Ceausescu in favour of European security, of peace and of all peoples' independence, of non-immixture in the internal affairs of others, Mario Soares stated.

Mario Soares pointed to the convergent stands of the two parties on the need for a thorough preparation of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid so that it should end with tangible results and not only with platonic results, as regards the strengthening of European peace and security. He appreciated Romania's policy in favour of establishing a new international economic order, as well as her actions aimed at liquidating underdevelopment and filling economic gaps, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SENEGALESE PLANNING MINISTER

AU182006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/6/1980--On June 18 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Louis Alexandrenne, minister of planning and cooperation of Senegal, chairman for his country of the joint Romanian-Senegalese commission for the development of commercial relations and economic and technical cooperation, whose proceedings are being held in Bucharest.

Warm greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leopold Sedar Senghor.

During the interview, stressed with satisfaction was the fact that the relations between Romania and Senegal witnessed a particular development in recent years in full concordance with the understandings covenanted by the two heads of state. Highlighted was the mutual wish to further expand and strengthen these good relations, to promote an ever broader collaboration between the two countries in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other spheres of activity. In this connection, the conviction was expressed that the proceedings of the joint commission would give an impulse to the Romanian-Senegalese collaboration, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

ANDREI RECEIVES NORWEGIAN TRADE MINISTER STEEN

AU191933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/6/1980--On June 19, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, had an interview with Reiulf Steen, minister for commerce and shipping of Norway.

Opinions were exchanged on the further expansion of Romanian-Norwegian relations on multiple planes: political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural. Questions of mutual interests were also approached with regard to the evolution of international situation. In this context, particular stress was laid on the good preparation of the Madrid meeting so that it gave real impulse to the process of implementing the Helsinki Final Act, towards the achievement of security and development of cooperation on the continent.

BANC RECEIVES CHINESE ACTIVISTS; RELATIONS DISCUSSED

AU192036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/6/1980--On June 19, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Chou Hui, member of the CC of the CPC, first secretary of the CPC committee of the autonomous region of inner Mongolia, that paid a visit for exchange of experience to Romania over June 5-19 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks, reference was made to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries that are steadily developing on the basis of the decisions and understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

COMAN, DELEGATION VISIT EGYPT, MEET SOCIALIST LEADERS

AU181958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo (AGERPRES), 18/6/1980--During the official visit they are paying to Egypt at the invitation of the National Democratic Party, the ruling party, the R.C.P. delegation led by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., had an interview with Dr. Sufi Abu Talib, member of the Political Bureau of the N.D.P., speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity for the development and diversification of the relations of lasting friendship and fruitful collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples, of the major contribution of the Romanian head of state to the settlement of the great issues of contemporaneity, the Middle East situation included.

Dr. Sufi Abu Talib pointed out that President Nicolae Ceausescu aroused the Egyptian people's admiration and gratitude, being a sincere and reliable friend of Egypt and of the other Arab peoples, one of the outstanding personalities of the present-day political life.

Reviewed were a series of aspects of the collaboration between the two countries in the economic field in particular.

During the talks, highlighted was the contribution the parliamentarians of the two countries should make to the development and deepening of the Romanian-Egyptian relations on all planes, to the establishment of a climate of peace, understanding and international collaboration, on the basis of all states observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, each people's right to self-reliantly decide its socioeconomic development path.

The R.C.P. delegation also had a talk with Sayid Zaki, secretary of the N.D.P., chairman of the Cairo city parliamentary group of the N.D.P., chairman of the Egyptian-Romanian Friendship Association, concerning the development of the relations between the two friendship associations, for the two peoples' better acquaintance.

RADULESCU MEETS FRENCH OFFICIALS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Received by Chirac, Couve de Murville

AU181951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, (AGERPRES), 18/6/1980--The R.C.P. delegation led by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., vice-president of the State Council, started the visit they are paying to France at the invitation of the Rassemblement Pour la Republique (R.P.R.) on June 18. At the headquarters of the Paris city hall, the delegation met Jacques Chirac, president of the Rassemblement Pour la Republique.

Expressing satisfaction at the good relations between Romania and France, between the two parties, Jacque Chirac, R.P.R. president, voiced the respect he harbours for Romania's president as well as joy at meeting Nicolae Ceausescu soon, in his capacity as mayor of Paris. The R.P.R. president expressed his conviction that the fresh summit visit would contribute to the further development of the good Romanian-French relations on multiple planes.

The head of the Romanian delegation conveyed R.P.R. president a salute on behalf of the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, of its R.C.P. secretary.

The delegations of the two parties considered that the good relations between the R.C.P. and the R.P.R. were a contribution to the achievement of a climate of detente, peace and understanding among European peoples, in the spirit of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Exchanging opinions on some aspects of the current international situation, the two delegations declared for the furtherance and intensification of efforts in favour of detente, security in Europe and disarmament, for the peaceful settlement of all litigious issues, for the progress and prosperity of all peoples.

The same day talks began between the delegations of the Romanian Communist Party and the Rassemblement Pour la Republique.

At these talks, the French delegation is led by Maurice Couve de Murville, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the senate. During the talks, opinions were exchanged on bilateral relations as well as on the two parties' stands regarding the main issues of international life. Satisfaction was expressed at the development of the good relations of collaboration between Romania and France.

Both sides expressed the wish to deepen and expand cooperation between the R.C.P. and the R.P.R., convinced that it fully served the strengthening of the traditional friendship and productive cooperation between the Romanian and French peoples. Also mentioned was the two parties' wish to make their contribution to the promotion of a climate of peace and detente in Europe and in the world. The talks pass in a cordial atmosphere.

Received by Barre

AU191929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES, 19/6/1980--On June 19, Raymond Barre, French prime minister, received Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-French governmental commission of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The head of the French Government availed himself of that opportunity to underline that the French side was looking forward to the forthcoming visit President Nicolae Ceausescu will pay, together with Elena Ceausescu, to Paris at the invitation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and of Mme Anne-Aimone Giscard d'Estaing.

Highlighting the importance his government attaches to the multilateral development of the fruitful Romanian-French collaboration, the prime minister expressed his conviction that the visit of the distinguished Romanian personalities, the talks as well as the understandings to be reached on that occasion would make a contribution of utmost significance to the further expansion of the exchanges and cooperation between the two countries on all planes.

Gheorghe Radulescu requested the French prime minister to convey a warm salute and the best wishes to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and to Mme Anne-Aimone Giscard d'Estaing on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu.

Stressed was during the interview the importance the results of the eleventh session of the joint commission have in the context of the preparation of the summit visit to France, for the development of the Romanian-French cooperative relations, for the increase and diversification of bilateral exchanges, grounded on well-balanced bases and in keeping with the possibilities of the two countries' economies. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

DUMA RECEIVED BY ITALY'S ANDREOTTI

AU201202 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, (AGERPRES), 20/6/1980--Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had talks with Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the foreign policy commission of the Chamber of Deputies, Giuseppe Zamberletti and Aristide Gunnella, under secretaries of state, the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. On the occasion tackled were problems referring to diversifying and amplifying the Romanian-Italian relations on multiple planes, in tune with the agreements reached at top level, as well as some topical aspects of the international life.

PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI PAYS WORKING VISIT

Arrival Reported

LD191720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Pakistani Minister of Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi arrived in Belgrade this afternoon on a short working visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport, Foreign Minister Shahi was welcomed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his aides.

Dr Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistani ambassador in Belgrade, was also present.

Talks With Vrhovec

LD191842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi opened official talks in Belgrade this evening. Agha Shahi arrived in Belgrade this morning [as received] on a brief working visit to Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary and the Pakistani foreign minister will exchange views on the current international situation, the forthcoming activity of the non-aligned countries and the further development of bilateral relations.

Departure Reported

LD201044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Pakistani Minister of Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi left Belgrade this morning after a short visit to Yugoslavia.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Minister of Foreign Affairs Shahi exchanged views on international problems, nonaligned countries' activity and some aspects of bilateral relations.

The Yugoslav and Pakistani heads of diplomacy expressed anxiety at the present exacerbation of international relations. According to their appraisal, the basic causes of the exacerbation of the situation in the world are the increasingly frequent use of force, interventions and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries and the rivalry between the big powers and blocks [words indistinct] in such a situation the nonaligned countries should step up joint activity with the aim of overcoming the current dangerous development in the world, putting international relations back onto the road of relaxing tension and strengthening peaceful coexistence.

During the talks satisfaction with the successful development of bilateral relations in various fields was expressed.

NARODNA ARMIJA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S., CARTER'S VISIT

AU191815 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1010 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Continuity of Successful Cooperation--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 June--The forthcoming friendly visit of U.S. President J. Carter to Yugoslavia (24-25 June this year) is the result of the heretofore achieved high degree of mutual cooperation at all levels, the Belgrade weekly NARODNA ARMIJA says. The political dialogue between J. Carter and the highest leaders of Yugoslavia--an intensive and open dialogue has long since become a practice in the Yugoslav-American mutual relations and has continued for a number of years--will provide an opportunity for yet another review of the state of bilaterial relations and of the possibilities for improving these relations as well as for stating positions on the most important international problems, something that is especially important considering the general deterioration of international situation.

The first Yugoslav-American summit meeting in New York in 1960 (when President Tito attended the jubilee 15th session of the UN General Assembly) was followed by another six Yugoslav-American summit meetings. President Tito met once each with U.S. Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy, and twice with Nixon (once in Yugoslavia and once in the United States). Afterwards President Ford was Yugoslavia's guest in 1975 and President Tito paid a friendly visit to the United States in March 1978.

In addition to this, there have also been many other important political meetings promoting mutual understanding and strengthened cooperation. The presidents of the Federal Executive Council, first Djemal Bijedic and then Veselin Djuranovic, visited the United States; Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency, made a very successful political tour of the United States; an LCY delegation headed by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic visited the United States at the invitation of the Democratic and the Republican Parties. U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale visited Yugoslavia, not to mention a large number of meetings between ministers and other public workers of the two countries at various levels.

Summing up the results of the mutual contacts that attest to developed cooperation and show the way for further expansion, we should not overlook the contacts that have been carried out in the field of economic relations. In 1974, two organs were formed that were charged with improving the bilateral economic cooperation through direct contacts between the interested economic representatives of the two countries. They are the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy for Cooperation with the United States (which includes nearly all leading Yugoslav economic and financial organizations) and the American-Yugoslav Economic Council (which includes 140 American corporations and companies as well as several leading financial institutes). Both organs hold regular annual meetings that attest to the interest of both sides in strengthening mutual economic relations, NARODNA ARMIJA states.

The commodity trade between the two countries has been steady during previous years and at the same time the number of agreements on scientific-technical cooperation and on cultural relations has increased. American capital investments in our country merit special attention. Yugoslavia has very good relations with the Export-Import Bank as well as with the International Monetary Fund (in which the United States controls the major part of the capital and is its most influential member as regards decisionmaking).

Although Yugoslav-American relations were cool in certain periods, it can be said that, with the exception of some digressions, they have been relatively stable during the entire postwar period in view of the fact that a realistic approach and an attitude of respect for the interests of one another have been always predominant. Essentially, mutual cooperation developed positively in all those periods in which the United States considered Yugoslavia as an independent, nonaligned and socialist state and as a factor of peace and stability in Europe and the world and respected the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs and the principles of mutual respect and of equality.

"Building their relations on the basis of the known principles of equality, non-interference and mutual respect, Yugoslavia and the United States have fully confirmed the vitality and the irreplaceable value of those principles by the results achieved in their mutual cooperation," President Tito pointed out in Washington 2 years ago. All this can only encourage us to continue along this road and, on such foundations, to further develop our cooperation in the political and economic fields, in the fields of science, technology, technical work, culture, tourism and the like. I am convinced that this is a reliable way to constantly strengthen friendship between our peoples, mutual trust and respect and also constructively contribute to creating a better situation in the world.

It has been emphasized in the many political meetings that successful cooperation is based on respect for those principles that have been developed in the course of many years and that represent a component part of the joint Yugoslav-American documents, including primarily the Washington declaration (of the 1971 Washington meeting between Tito and Nixon) and the joint communique issued at the conclusion of President Ford's visit to Yugoslavia in 1975, NARODNA ARMIJA writes.

The communique issued at the conclusion of President Tito's visit to the United States in 1978 once again emphasized that the principles incorporated in the earlier documents --the most important among them being the principle of mutual respect between the two equal sovereign states--represent a firm foundation of mutual relations.

The relations between Yugoslavia and the United States represent an example of cooperation between countries with different socioeconomic and political systems and different international positions. The present level of their relations has been achieved by the two countries thanks to the fact that they have adopted an attitude of respect for one another and that they also accept the differences existing between them. Yugoslavia has always emphasized its readiness to cooperate with all countries and peoples on the basis of equality. It has attached great importance to its relations with the big powers, proceeding from the fact that it is exactly the most powerful countries of the world that have a special responsibility for developing the world situation in the broadest meaning of the word, the Belgrade weekly NARODNA ARMIJA continues.

This fact gives the forthcoming Yugoslav-American summit meeting an importance that extends beyond the framework of bilateral relations. This is because in the period of deteriorated international relations the question of overcoming the crises and tensions both in political and economic relations becomes even more acute. There are certainly many topics that the highest representatives of the independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia, always one of the most active members of the nonaligned movement, and the United States, as one of the big powers of the world, can discuss, trying to find the most acceptable solutions.

The United States now recognizes the role and the potential of the nonaligned policy and movement. The 1978 communique points out that "the nonaligned policy represents a very important factor in international relations," that the nonaligned countries "can and must actively help solve international problems and contribute to a more favorable development of international relations" and that President Carter "once again emphasized the respect of the United States for Yugoslavia's adherence to the nonaligned policy and for the role played by Yugoslavia in the nonaligned movement."

It can be assumed that the Yugoslav-American summit meeting next week--within the framework of uninterrupted successful cooperation--will confirm devotion to the principles of those relations whose value has been already confirmed in practice and which open new prospects both for bilateral and for wider international cooperation, NARODNA ARMIJA concludes.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD191942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1822 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG)--The forthcoming official and friendly visit of U.S. President Carter to Yugoslavia is expected to be a stimulus to the all-round (development) of Yugoslav-U.S. economic relations.

It is believed that in the forthcoming period, Yugoslavia and the United States will establish new and higher forms of economic cooperation. Yugoslav-U.S. economic cooperation to date has been mainly limited to commodity exchange which has in the past few years been on the continual ascent.

The two countries' commodity exchange is characteristised, however, by a constant passive balance on the Yugoslav side. Last year, Yugoslavia's exports to the United States amounted to about 370 million dollars, while its imports from the United States exceeded one billion dollars.

The present level of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States is below the possibilities, both sides assess. A greater utilization of the general scheme of benefits given by the United States to developing countries is also expected. Yugoslavia is eighth on the list of the countries benefitting from the scheme. Yugoslavia accounted for only 2.9 percent of U.S. imports on this basis last year.

TANJUG: NONALIGNED STRESS NEED FOR INTENSIFICATION OF ACTIVITY

LD192004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 19 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, June 19 (TANJUG)--A plenary meeting of the group of non-aligned countries was held at UN headquarters in New York yesterday evening. The meeting was convened by the chairman, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa, after Cuba's consultations on its proposal to convene a special conference of non-aligned countries' foreign ministers next month in Havana.

A debate of substance was held at the meeting on the need for non-aligned countries' activity in the present international situation, which was the subject of extensive consultations conducted among the non-aligned countries lately. Speakers in the debate pointed out that the world situation was increasingly burdened with bloc rivalry, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, use of force and interventions, which endangers peace in the world, hampers the settlement of the existing problems, and creates new dangerous hotbeds of crisis. They stressed the need for the non-aligned to intensify their activity for putting a stop to this negative trend which affects above all the non-aligned, and for working out a platform for settling the problems, so that the international climate may be improved and a universal detente initiated.

Views were exchanged on what the non-aligned countries ought to do in this regard. A large number of speakers pointed out that the only basis for success and further affirmation of the movement must be its reliance on the genuine principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment. It was also stated that the non-aligned movement, as a major moral-political factor, must say the right word at the right time and in the right place on the mounting dangers in the world and that the differences existing among non-aligned countries on individual questions must not be the reason for passivity of the whole movement.

As to the forms of re-activating the non-aligned, (?positions) were set forth and all of them were discussed in a democratic spirit at the plenary meeting.

In conclusion, the meeting adopted by consensus the Indian suggestion, actively upheld by the Yugoslav ambassador, that the regular non-aligned ministerial conference scheduled by a sixth summit decision for next year in New Delhi, be held in the Indian capital somewhat earlier--at the beginning of 1981. It will also be an opportunity to assess the results of the activity expected of the non-aligned in the intervening period, at the special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question, at the special session of the General Assembly on a new round of the global negotiations, and at the 15th regular session of the UN General Assembly.

ISLAMIC COMMUNITY SENDS GREETINGS TO MIJATOVIC

AU171912 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 80 p 14

[Text] Belgrade, 12 June, (TANJUG)--Hafiz Ismail Haki, president of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Community in the SFRY has sent a telegram to Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

"Gathered at a session of the Supreme Assmebly of the Islamic Community in the SFRY in Belgrade, we send you, comrade president of the Presidency, sincere greetings for your good health, personal happiness and for the well-being and progress of the entire social community. All of us are very sad that this session is being held during days marked by great pain over the death of President Josip Broz Tito, a man who devoted his entire life to the struggle for freedom, brotherhood, unity and happiness of man, and in whose era the Islamic community achieved significant results in its development. This assembly, too, is confirmation of the new successes of the Islamic community and at the same time it is also a confirmation of an even more comprehensive perseverance on Tito's road, a road which means brotherhood, unity and equality. In the name of all this please accept once again warmest greetings from all member of the assembly."

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE STUDIES DELEGATE SYSTEM

LD191412 Belgrade TANJUG DOMESTIC SERVICE in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SAWPY Federal Conference is being held in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Todo Kurtovic. At the session a review will be made of topical questions concerning the further development of the delegate system and the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in realizing the economic stabilization policy.

Before beginning work, the SAWPY Federal Conference delegates observed a minute's silence as a mark of respect to Josip Broz Tito, the giant of our revolution.

Opening reports were delivered by Zoran Polic, president of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, and Marin Cetinic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Marin Cetinic's Address

LD191437 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Unattributed report on speech by Marin Cetinic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, at undated session of SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade]

[Excerpts] The political action of the Socialist Alliance and of all organized forces must be directed toward more rapidly changing the conduct of all subjects of our society. This must be done so that the tasks of stabilization can be comprehended in all their significance. The difficulties ahead will not be small. I point this out, Cetinic emphasized, because it is essential to offer determined opposition to ideas that we shall be able to overcome these problems relatively easily, that there will be no need for self-denial or for energetic steps to be taken.

In this regard, workers' control comes into its own, and must increase the esteem in which it is held. It must fight to ensure full respect for its decisions. For their part, the social control services and inspection organs of sociopolitical communities are obliged strictly and conscientiously to carry out those functions entrusted to them by law, and which are the norm in every modern society.

There is of course no need for us to indulge in dramatization and exaggeration, he stressed. The fact that working people and citizens in the Socialist Alliance speak openly about the grave difficulties confronting us in the economy does not signify our weakness, nor is it a minus in political activity. On the contrary, this can only be in keeping with the policy of developing our democratic political and economic system on the bases of the constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

It is therefore incumbent upon us to aim in political action to support the general course and to prevent any compromise that might weaken it. Motivated by this, the Presidium proposes to the Federal Conference, the republican, provincial and municipal conferences and to the entire organized front of socialist forces that they give their determined support to implementing the Federal Executive Council's measures, so that our action may be involved not only with explaining these measures, but also with implementing them consistently.

Speaking about the need for consistent implementation of the economic stabilization measures, Cetinic stressed that we dare not allow any renewal of a general rise in prices, for working people, particularly those in indirect production, have never gained anything in such a game of prices, which is sometimes made out to be in their interest. Personal incomes of working people have in recent years barely kept pace with the high increase in prices and the cost of living. Laterly real personal incomes have even been falling. At the same time, inflation has increasingly gnawed away at the accumulative and reproductive capacity of the economy. This means that the sole real basis facilitating the improvement and advance of the working man's material position has been weakened.

In the period ahead the forces of our society, and in particular the Socialist Alliance and the Confederation of Trade Unions, must concentrate the focus of their activity on the struggle for greater social efficiency and rational conduct of business activity on the part of organizations of associated labor in the economy and also in social activities. This also means action toward exposing idleness and slackness, toward strengthening motivation to increase income, and toward reward in accordance with the results of labor. In this direction, one of our important actions is the opening up of a broad social basis for the linkage and association of labor and means in all segments of social reproduction, and for more rapid integration of interests on the joint market, while opposing economic particularization and territorial introversion. This, I should say, is at the present time the imperative leading to the development of internal self-managing relations in our socialist society and to the historic aspirations of the working class.

It is our task, Cetinic opined, to be particularly careful that no social disruptions arise. In advocating consistent implementation of economic stabilization, this does not mean that we should not consider very carefully the repertoire of solidarity measures that would make it more easy to overcome difficulties at the most susceptible spots. But these solidarity measures should not go beyond the limit which might deform the basic conception. We must make efforts to open new scope for employment, particularly in tertiary activities, in development of small-scale economy, in stimulating the initiative of personal labor, investment of individual funds for various production and service activities, and above all in developing our agrarian policy and the opportunities offered to us by agriculture, tourism, fishing, transit and all the other comparative advantages we have developed and possess.

We must also be perceptive with regard to various speculations and abuses in the market, such as, for instance, causing artificial shortages of certain goods. There are no objective causes for the majority of difficulties in supply which have come about recently. And these difficulties can be removed, he stated. The Socialist Alliance and Confederation of Trade Unions cannot be reconciled to the problems caused to people by shortages of everyday consumer goods and by lack of services, for these are vital issues which--unless resolved--give rise to agitation in people. They even give rise to doubts concerning the effectiveness of our system and policy. These doubts may be skillfully exploited by opponents of self-management who exaggerate our problems and difficulties.

It would be useful at the moment to highlight a number of areas still outside our sphere of action. I refer here to over-expenditure of social funds on various festivities, grand rallies, symposia, seminars and the like. We should be considerably more modest here. We should give up the practice of financing various events out of social funds.

I consider it time to say that the costs of organizing many of these spectacles should be borne by the participants themselves. Fair enough, international congresses and other world manifestations are held in our country but even here the right measure must be found, for there is quite a lot of irrationality here, too.

It should be said decisively that no one has the right to take on an obligation without previous political agreement and assessment of the benefit of any gathering. Least of all no one has the right to place society in a situation--through his rashness and irresponsibility--where it is forced to withhold funds from associated labor in order to cover such expenses. We must also be more moderate where expenses for various forms of protocol are concerned, for there is still considerable over-expenditure and much that is unnecessary here. And finally, where economizing is concerned, I should point out the need for placing a decisive halt upon the accumulation of the administrative apparatus. It is incumbent upon the Socialist Alliance to state openly that in the labor surplus realized by our working class there is no room for such an overgrown social administration, starting from organizations of associated labor, their organizations, economic chambers and management associations, self-managing interest communities, communes, republics and provinces, right up to the federation, and to those administrations expanding for administration in sociopolitical organizations, Marin Cetinic said in conclusion.

MIKULIC ATTENDS LCY POLITICAL SCHOOL GRADUATION

LD200254 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, presented diplomas at a ceremony in Kumrovec to 100 students at the fifth class of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School. The celebration in Kumrovec was attended by representatives of the League of Communists from all the republics and provinces, including Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee.

Paying tribute to Comrade Tito, Dr Dusan Vejnovic, director of the Political School, said that the dates when Tito made his widely known speeches at the school and when the sad news was received would remain inscribed in the school's annals. Milan Puljis reports from Kumrovec: [begin recording]

[Puljiz] This year, as during the 4 years previous, 100 students from all parts of the country attended the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec. Some of them are workers, some officers of the Yugoslav People's Army, some university graduates. The differences between them were virtually unnoticeable. The 1-year course at the highest party school at Kumrovec took place in the party atmosphere of work and study. This is shown by the results. All the students successfully passed their examinations, all wrote sound final papers, some of which equal degree theses.

Branko Mikulic presented diplomas to every student, congratulated them and then said:

[Mikulic] Speaking on behalf of the school's council and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, we wish Tito's work to be the permanent basis and source of inspiration in the revolutionary work of all of the school's students. We wish that they never forget that our Tito fought throughout his life for a party of the masses.

He fought for a party which rules in their name, for the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities, for the federal system, for socialist self-management, for freedom, independence, territorial integrity of our country, for peace and freedom of all the nations and people of the world, for relations between states and nations and parties and movements in the world on the basis of complete equality and for the policy of nonalignment. Throughout his life, especially when he led the party and during and after the national liberation struggle through which our freedom was won, he always finished the work he started. To his last days he strove to strengthen the defense capabilities of our country, so that it would be capable of defending itself against all threats, both internal and external. Throughout his life he fought for the welfare and happiness of people on the basis of their own criteria and not on criteria imposed on them.

With this message I wish you all much success in your revolutionary work. I wish you to continue studying. I wish that you always remember the fact that our Tito, from the first days of his activity in the communist movement, paid special attention to Marxist training of communists and particularly of cadres. In this respect this school will continue to be at your disposal. [end recording]

DRAGOSAVAC VISITS KARLOVAC 19 JUNE

LD200310 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Karlovac today. In the Karlovac League of Communists Municipal Conference he had talks with sociopolitical workers and economic leaders of the municipality and the community of municipalities. He then visited the collective of the Jugoturbina composite organization of associated labor, where he inspected some of the industrial capacities of this biggest collective of Karlovac's metallurgical industry.

ZAGREB CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE ENDS SUCCESSFULLY

AU171647 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 80 p 2

[A.T. report]

[Text] Zagreb, 14 June--The closing exercise on protecting and rescuing people and removing the consequences of war devastation--Zagreb 80--marking 20 June, SFRY Civil Defense Day, was conducted in Zagreb today before the highest sociopolitical leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the city of Zagreb. Delegations from all our republics and provinces, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense and over 100,000 members of the units of the territorial defense, civil defense, the Red Cross and citizens of Zagreb attended.

Today's exercise, as in all other exercises preceding it, proved how with well equipped, trained and organized efforts we can perform the most complex tasks of defense and protection of the population, material and cultural goods from all kinds of threats.

As Ivo Latin, president of the Zagreb city assembly, stressed at the conclusion of the exercise, these results could only have been achieved because our working people and citizens are firmly determined to build and develop the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as an expression of solidarity and self-assistance in natural disasters and other disasters, and also as a guarantee of certainty that they will, if it is ever necessary, successfully defend their self-managing and nonaligned Tito's Yugoslavia from any potential enemy.